

## Tareq Aziz arrives in India

NEW DELHI (R) — Iraqi Vice-Premier Tareq Aziz arrived in New Delhi Tuesday for talks on the non-aligned conference due to be held in Baghdad in September and said he hoped Iraq would attend the meeting. Mr. Aziz, visiting India as a special envoy of President Saddam Hussein, told reporters at the airport that Iraq would invite all members of the Non-Aligned Movement to the meeting, including Iran with which Iraq has been at war for 16 months. India, which was host to a non-aligned foreign ministers conference in February last year, is playing a major role in discussions leading up to the Baghdad conference. Mr. Aziz was expected to meet Mrs. Gandhi Wednesday.

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## Qadhafi invited to Tunisia

TUNIS (R) — President Habib Bourguiba has invited Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to visit Tunisia, Libyan Trade Secretary Buzet Durda said Tuesday after meeting the Tunisian head of state. Col. Qadhafi paid an unexpected visit to Tunisia last month while President Bourguiba was in the United States for a medical check up. Last week, a semi-official Tunisian weekly said the visit had paved the way for another trip by the Libyan leader that would "clear the air" in relations between the two countries. Relations between Tunis and Tripoli have been strained since Col. Qadhafi's attempt eight years ago to merge the two states was rejected by President Bourguiba only hours after they had both agreed to the project.

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## Jordanian document adopted by U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (Petra) — The message which Jordan's permanent U.N. delegate, Dr. Hazem Nusairi, has sent to the U.N. secretary-general on the Middle East situation has been accredited as an official document in the Security Council and the General Assembly. The document warns against the dangers and practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in constructing Israeli government buildings in the eastern parts of occupied Jerusalem. The document referred to this connection to the transfer of the housing ministry to occupied Jerusalem on Dec. 30, 1981. The document says that such practices completely contradict the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions which affirm the religious status of the holy city. The document also states that such practices would increase tension in the Middle East.

## Jaffa Arabs protest conditions

AMMAN (Petra) — The Islamic Awqaf committee and the Islamic club in Jaffa have published a report on the conditions of Arab residents in the city since 1948. The report says that the number of Arab residents has increased by some 15,000 people, but are still living in the same areas they used to live before. The report explains that this constitutes a severe housing crisis and reflects badly on the social and cultural conditions of the Arab residents, particularly the students and the young people. Chairman of the Islamic Awqaf Committee in Jaffa, Abd Kabooob said there are dozens of Arab families in Jaffa living in houses which are about to collapse, and that these families do not have the sufficient resources to purchase new housing units. Furthermore, the Arab areas of the city lack the necessary public services, he said.

## Kuwait nominated for POW visits

AMMAN (Petra) — An Iraqi foreign ministry spokesman said on Tuesday that Iraq agrees to have Kuwait as a gathering place for the families of the Iraqi and Iranian prisoners of war. In a statement to the Iraqi News Agency (INA), the spokesman said in reply to statements made on Sunday by Ayatollah Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Majlis (parliament), that Iraq has placed no conditions on the exchange of families of the Iraqi and Iranian POWs, and that Iraq agrees to have Kuwait in addition to Turkey as a gathering point for these families. The spokesman added that Iraq is responding positively with all efforts to achieve this humanitarian goal.

## U.S. interest rates prompt dollar surge

LONDON (R) — The dollar surged to its highest level in five months against the West German mark on European currency exchanges Tuesday because of expectations that U.S. interest rates will remain high, and the British pound also showed strength. The Frankfurt market fixed the rate at midday at 2.3750 marks, the highest level since Sept. 11. Dealers said the country's central bank, the Bundesbank, did not intervene by selling the U.S. currency which later edged back in London to 2.3580 marks, compared with 2.3580 at the close in London Monday.

## Gunmen wound UNIFIL soldier

NAHARIYA (R) — A French member of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon was wounded Monday by an unidentified gunman, a U.N. spokesman said Tuesday. The soldier was driving a truck carrying members of the force's Senegalese contingent near Kasbiya bridge in southern Lebanon when a car suddenly stopped and one of its passengers fired at the U.N. vehicle, the spokesman said. The car sped away and the U.N. is investigating.

## Arabs go ahead with meeting

MANAMA, Bahrain (A.P.) — The Arab foreign ministers have decided to go ahead with plans for an emergency conference in Tunisia next Friday afternoon despite continuing inter-Arab differences, according to a report distributed here Tuesday by the Gulf News Agency. The agency said in its Tunis-dated dispatch that many of the foreign ministers of member states of the Arab League were expected to attend in person. The agency had reported Monday night that Syria will present a working paper demanding all Arab states "seek to rupture political and economic ties with the U.S. and countries supporting Israel" at recent U.N. General Assembly and Security Council debates on Israel's annexation of Syria's Golan Heights.

## Haig envoy, Habib to visit Mideast

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Richard Fairbanks, former U.S. assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, will be going to the Middle East late this month to follow up on meetings with Egyptian and Israeli officials held recently by Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Nicholas Veliotis said Monday that Mr. Fairbanks would be discussing the peace process as the personal representative of Mr. Haig. Mr. Veliotis said that Mr. Fairbanks would be participating at meetings at the ministerial level, the same level at which former President Carter's personal representative, Sol Linowitz, participated. The difference, according to Mr. Veliotis, is that Mr. Fairbanks would be reporting to the secretary of state rather than the president. Mr. Veliotis, testifying on recent developments in the Middle East before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Middle East, said the next step in the peace process should be a declaration of principles regarding the "autonomy" process. However, he indicated there is no deadline for progress in the autonomy talks, noting that it was "an erroneous assumption" that April 25 was a deadline. That is the date Israel is scheduled to return the last third of the Sinai to Egypt. Subcommittee chairman, Lee Hamilton, revealed that Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, during a meeting with congressmen last week, said he would provide the subcommittee with a list of names of Palestinians who might at some point be willing to participate in the peace process. Mr. Mubarak said last week that there are many of what he called moderate Palestinians.

Mr. Veliotis said the Reagan administration would welcome any assistance to encourage "moderate" Palestinians to join in the peace process, noting that the Camp David process envisaged Palestinian participation. Mr. Veliotis outlined some of the problems in reaching an agreement on autonomy: whether Arabs in East Jerusalem would have a vote for a self-governing body on the West Bank, how much power the self-governing authority would have and the question of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. Questioned about U.S. policy towards Iran, Mr. Veliotis said the United States is ready to normalize relations with Iran, but the administration is waiting on the Iranians to make a move. "We are not going to get out ahead of the Iranians," he said. Asked about reports that Israel was supplying weapons to Iran, he said Israel was aware of the American policy of discouraging such sales. Mr. Veliotis said that Philip Habib, who was instrumental in arranging the cease fire in southern Lebanon, would be in Washington next week and would be returning to the Middle East within the next two weeks for further talks.

## Saudi Arabia, U.S. end talks, set up joint military committee

MUSCAT (Agencies) — The United States and Saudi Arabia have agreed to establish a joint committee on military matters, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger announced Tuesday. The group, called the Joint Committee for Military Projects, was set up after long and apparently tough negotiations. It had been long-sought by Washington and U.S. officials said it was the Saudis' clearest move yet towards public military cooperation with the U.S.

One high official described it as "a more formalized, structured relationship." Its establishment was announced by Mr. Weinberger at a joint press conference in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, with Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz. Mr. Weinberger then flew to Oman, the second stop on a nine-day three-country Middle East tour. He later arrived in Muscat and was received by Omani Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defence Fahd bin Taymour. He went straight from the airport to a meeting which lasted for several hours with Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id. Officials would only say the discussion centred on "defensive issues of mutual interest and bilateral relations." While both Mr. Weinberger and Prince Sultan said they were pleased with their talks, totalling more than 12 hours over three days, Prince Sultan did not mention the military committee and made clear they did not see eye-to-eye on every issue, particularly a strong stand against "stupid action taken by Israel," apparently referring to recent Israeli moves such as its annexation of the Golan Heights and the bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor. "These are provocative actions and we hope that the administration of President Reagan will take a stronger stand, because it has stronger relations with Israel, in order to stop this stupid behaviour from Israel," the prince said. Mr. Weinberger said only that he had raised with the prince "the vital necessity of having the United States have warm friendly relations with several countries in the Middle East and not confine our friendships to one country." A spokesman later said Mr. Weinberger had identified both Israel and Saudi Arabia as U.S. friends in the region. Mr. Weinberger also said he and Prince Sultan had agreed on all measures necessary for the sale of U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes to Saudi Arabia. Mr. Weinberger also said for the first time in public that U.S. AWACS will remain on station in Saudi Arabia until the Saudis' own planes arrive in late 1985. The joint military committee, similar to bilateral agreements the U.S. has with Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan, will be headed by the two defence ministers who will meet once a year.

## Weinberger due here today

AMMAN (Petra) — U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger will arrive in Amman on Wednesday for a visit to Jordan which will last for several days. During the visit, Mr. Weinberger will meet high-ranking Jordanian officials to discuss with them a number of issues of interest to the area. He is visiting Jordan as part of a tour he is making to several Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman. Mr. Weinberger is known to be one of the strongest advocates of a balanced U.S. policy in the Arab-Israeli dispute. He made enormous efforts to effect the AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia, and called for the suspension of the U.S. military aid to Israel in the aftermath of its air raids on Baghdad and Beirut. He also urged the U.S. administration following Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights to stop its purchases of Israeli military equipment. Israel. The Prince said he had urged the Reagan administration to take

## Percy blames Israel for 'false' Arab view of U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — Senator Charles Percy has criticised Israel for several recent actions including its annexation of the Golan Heights and suggested the United States had not been forceful enough in opposing those moves. The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee also said in a speech to the National Press Club on Monday that the time had come for Arab leaders to publicly recognise Israel in order to work out a lasting peace in the Middle East. The Illinois Republican, who recently visited 14 countries in the region, said many Israeli policies raised questions about whether Israel remained committed to peace based on the exchange of occupied territory in return for recognition. He said some recent Israeli moves harmed U.S. relations with Arab countries. "Israel cannot expect the United States to continue isolating itself from the world community to defend questionable actions and policies," he said. Mr. Percy said that on his Middle East visits he found great concern about the Israeli policies of "expanding settlements on the West Bank, Israeli raids on Beirut and Baghdad, the application of Israeli law to the Golan Heights and provocative overflights of Arab states." He said the "failure of the United States to meaningfully oppose these measures has served to increase the false, but nonetheless generally held Arab view that the United States supports, or at least tolerates, these actions." At the same time Mr. Percy said he had detected an unprecedented willingness among the Arabs to recognise Israel's right to exist behind secure and recognised borders. "The time has come for the key Arab parties to the conflict to state simply and unequivocally their readiness to negotiate peace with Israel," Mr. Percy said.

## Rajavi says Mujahedeen in Iran replaced slain leader

BEIRUT (A.P.) — An Iranian guerrilla group opposed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini on Tuesday acknowledged its commander inside Iran was slain by pro-Khomeini forces but vowed resistance will continue. "A successor has already been appointed" and is at work, said Rajavi's office in Paris, where he is in exile. Mr. Mussa Khyabani, the military chief and the second in command of the urban guerrilla organisation Mujahedeen Khalq, was said by Tehran Radio to have been killed Monday when Khomeini's revolutionary guards raided a hideout north of the Iranian capital, Tehran. The broadcast said this struck a "mortal blow" to the group that has waged a campaign of attacks on Khomeini's supporters. The statement also acknowledged the Tehran Radio report that Mr. Rajavi's wife and 10 other guerrillas died in the raid in which one revolutionary guard died. Mr. Rajavi's statement equated Khomeini with the late Shah who this

## Ramadan returns to Baghdad

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Iraq's first Deputy Premier Taha Yassin Ramadan was quoted Tuesday as saying Saudi Arabia and North Yemen had taken Iraq's side in the Gulf war with Iran. Mr. Ramadan returned to Baghdad Tuesday after brief visits to Riyadh and Sana'a where he delivered messages from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. According to the Iraqi News Agency (INA), he told reporters at Baghdad airport that both Saudi Crown Prince Fahd and Abdullah Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh expressed support for Iraq in its 17-month war. President Saleh also hailed King Hussein's initiative to open the door for Jordanian and Arab volunteers to fight alongside Iraq against Iran. Mr. Ramadan said he said he and Prince Fahd had discussed ways to confront the challenges facing the Arab World but gave no details of any decision taken. In a meeting on Sunday foreign ministers of the six-state Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) backed Iraq's request that the Gulf war be put on the agenda for the next Arab summit.

## Africans ask Moi to speed up progress on Sahara

NAIROBI (R) — African states Tuesday asked Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi to break a deadlock over plans to end the conflict in the Western Sahara where Polisario guerrillas have fought a six-year war against Moroccan control. The move follows two days of talks, stalemated by Morocco's refusal to negotiate with its Polisario foes. Organisation of African Unity (OAU) states appointed the Kenyan leader, who is the current OAU chairman, to speed up progress towards a ceasefire in the territory and a referendum on its future. President Moi said the OAU committee agreed on the timing of a referendum and a ceasefire between the warring parties. But added: "we have not mentioned the parties although we know who these are."



His Majesty King Hussein embraces a member of the all-volunteer Yarmouk Force during a visit to a training centre Tuesday. On the King's left arm is the insignia of the Yarmouk Force. (Petra photo)

## Hussein pays visit to Yarmouk Force centre

## 'You are repairing damage done unto Arab ethics', King tells volunteers

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein gave his personal support on Tuesday to volunteers of the Yarmouk Force, which will soon be dispatched to join Iraqi forces in the Gulf war. On a surprise visit to one of their training centres, King Hussein told the volunteers he was proud of being "one of you," a reference to his announcement on Jan. 29 that he would be the "first soldier" to join the force which would fight alongside Iraq in its war with Iran. King Hussein hailed the response of Jordanians to his call for the formation of the force as a "manifestation of loyalty, chivalry, valour and selflessness." "Others have been saying what they do not actually do; they have been parasites, enjoying the fruits of the good deeds of others. You are repairing the damage done

unto Arab ethics, credibility and honesty," he said. King Hussein said the Jordanians are "rushing to assist Iraq" because that country "defends the cause of the Arabs at the eastern flank of the Arab World." The Iraqi people and army "have dedicated themselves to repel Persian aggression against this nation, just as they have continuously strived to safeguard Arab rights and dignity in Palestine, Sinai, Jordan and the Golan," he added. After the speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause and cheers, King Hussein embraced the volunteers individually. The King was accompanied on the visit by Prime Minister Mudar Badran who is also defence minister, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief Cha-

mberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. Meanwhile, citizens continued their contributions to the Yarmouk Force. Contributions included JD 100,000 by the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company; JD 20,000 by the Jordan Tourist Hotels Company; JD 10,000 by the Jordan Glass Factories Company; JD 3,000 by the JETT buses company; and JD 1,000 by the Marble Plants Company. Moreover, a preparatory committee in Taffia decided to hold a popular conference in the city on Feb. 17 to support Iraq and the Yarmouk Force. The committee, which is headed by Taffia Mayor Suleiman Al 'Uran, decided to form several subcommittees to prepare for the conference and to follow up on the implementation of its resolutions.

## European security conference breaks into heated wrangles over Polish crisis

MADRID (Agencies) — The European security conference broke into a noisy dispute Tuesday after U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and five other Western foreign ministers attacked the Polish martial law authorities. Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Wiecej, holding the rotating chairmanship when the 35-nation talks reopened, tried to cut off debate while the Western onslaught was under way. Officials at the closed-door meeting reported strong objections from Western and neutral delegations when Mr. Wiecej proposed a break until Friday. This would have left seven Western ministers unable to speak Tuesday, including French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson. Mr. Haig, who had swapped places on the speakers' list to deliver his remarks immediately after Mr. Wiecej, said the Soviet Union had "clearly nullified" its commitments by instigating and supporting what he called a ruthless campaign of oppression in Poland. Mr. Haig accused the Soviet Union, and the Polish military

government of "a willful violation of solemn international accords" by engineering the crackdown in Poland. In a blistering attack on the two governments at the 35-nation conference, he objected to talking about improved relations between East and West when past agreements have been violated. Mr. Haig's speech at the conference ended Western concerns that the Soviet bloc might try to cut off debate on the Polish crisis. Canadian External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan, the first Western official to speak of Poland, told journalists Mr. Wiecej left the podium to sit with his delegation during Mr. MacGuigan's speech — an act which the Canadian said he assumed was an expression of disapproval. U.S. and NATO moves to raise Poland were also strongly attacked by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Dyichov, the sources said. Mr. Dyichov delivered a fierce attack on U.S. and NATO moves to raise the Polish crisis as a major issue, conference sources reported. "The United States is und-

ermining the very foundations of European stability," he said. "We drastically oppose any discussion of what some countries call the situation in Poland." West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher joined Mr. Haig on offering Western aid to help rebuild Poland's shattered economy if basic rights were restored by the Warsaw government. Unlike Mr. Haig, Mr. Genscher made no mention of the possible adjournment of the Madrid conference because of the Polish crisis. He said the conference was needed more than ever, but could not ignore present realities in its work. Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans also strongly condemned the Polish military takeover and the Soviet Union in a long speech delivered on behalf of the European Economic Community (EEC) countries. Conference sources said Greece, a new EEC member, intervened after the Tindemans speech to say it did not agree with everything the Belgian official said and that it wanted to maintain good relations with Eastern European countries.

## Mubarak stresses Egypt's non-alignment

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, who returned from a six-nation tour of Western Europe and the U.S. Monday night, was quoted Tuesday as saying he had secured agreement from Washington to speed up arms deliveries. At the same time, he defended a decision to allow Soviet experts back into Egypt after their expulsion last year and emphasised Cairo's non-aligned status, saying he was adhering to this "now more than at any time before." His comments made to Egyptian journalists on the flight home from Vienna were reported by Egypt's Middle East News Agency (MENA).

Egypt is buying 40 F-16 fighter-bombers from Washington, along with tanks and other hardware. Mr. Mubarak said the U.S. would start delivery of the F-16s next March. Commenting on a decision to allow 66 Soviet experts back, Mr. Mubarak said he justified the move during his talks with President Reagan in Washington by saying they were required to help in the assembly of equipment at Soviet-designed steel and aluminium complexes. The presence of the Soviets was "only natural so long as Egypt needs those experts desperately," he stated. He emphasised that Egypt was a founding member of the non-

aligned movement and was not part of any alliance. Cairo would not give military bases to anyone, he stated, but "we are prepared to give the U.S. military facilities whenever there is a particular reason acceptable to Egypt." In the meantime, thirty one people have been arrested in Egypt and charged with forming a Communist party, a left-wing politician said Tuesday. Mr. Khaled Mohieddin, leader of the small Unionist Progressive Party (UPP), said those arrested at dawn on Monday included lawyers, writers, engineers and university students. The formation of Communist parties is banned in Egypt.



## NATIONAL

# Workers' education plan scores big, gets extended

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** In the following article, Dr. A. Majeed Khan, regional coordinator of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, the under-secretary of the Ministry of Labour, assess a Jordanian project to promote population education in the country's labour sector.

JORDAN, where a population of three million lives on an area of 97,740 square kilometres, including the West Bank, does not see its population problem as being one of numbers. The Kingdom is one of the fastest growing in the region in terms of GDP, the average level of per capita consumption and the quality of life. The process as well as the consequences of the country's rapid growth, however, bring the national authority to grapple with population issues like a very low

labour force participation rate, a high dependency ratio (5:1), 53 per cent of the population being under 15 years of age, a low rate of participation of females in the non-agricultural labour force, approximately a third of the labour force working abroad, and about 100,000 foreign workers of lower skills being employed in the country. Internally, there is over-concentration of population in the north-western area and more than 70 per cent of the population live in 4 cities including Amman, the capital.

Jordan has no population policy with a demographic target in view. Instead, the country is totally dedicated to raising the quality of its human resource. The successive national development plans have emphasised the need to develop of social services infrastructure and programmes for health, education and welfare for the people. Besides the nine years free schooling and the Vocational Training Corporation to cater to the country's multi-sectoral job training needs, there are provisions for training, retraining and continuing education under each sectoral authority and autonomous entity.

The Ministry of Labour has decided to incorporate population issues into its workers' education programmes and proposed a project entitled "Promotion of Population Education and Welfare in the Organised Sector", with United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) assistance and technical cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The ministry set its immediate objectives as:

1. Training social workers in selected establishments and, through them, creating volunteer worker-motivators to undertake population education among the workers.
2. Promoting labour-management cooperation at plant level to facilitate educational work among the workers.
3. Creating an awareness of the population problem among trade union leaders, and
4. Providing family planning services by the employers as part of their health and welfare services.

The scheme was drawn up as a modest two year programme, with a UNFPA input of \$108,000 and a contribution of \$30,000 in direct costs by the government. There was to be neither a resident expert nor a consultant. The main thrust of the project was on orientation, education and motivation of some IEC (information, education and communication) materials. The implementation was started in July 1979. In July 1981, the project was extended for another six months within the same resources, but with exponential outputs.

## Achievements

IN THE review of the achievements, one must bear in mind that behind its modern dynamic consumer facade, Jordan is a traditional

society, where religious values and tribal norms still provide the basic legitimacy for most social action. Most of the activities under this project have been carried out for the first time, and concerned sensitive areas of status relationship, to family values and the role of women. The project has served in the wide dissemination and awareness of population matters.

**1. Direct impact on the participants:** The main activity of the project was the undertaking of courses and population education for the trade union leaders, worker motivators and employers. Eight such courses were held from July 1979 to August 1981. Participants in these courses included persons from establishments employing more than 100 workers each. They represented higher and middle management, employers, trade union leaders, members of workers' committees and working women. The courses aimed at motivating selected persons, and not appealing directly to the on-site workers. Of special significance and impact was the courses in which both employers and workers took part. The participants were exposed to such topics as family health and food, religion and family planning, role of employers and workers in family planning, family size and labour productivity, manpower planning... etc.

**2. Involvement of professionals:** The project involved a large number of professionals as lecturers and panel discussion participants, from universities, government ministries, autonomous institutions and the media. They were given the opportunity to formulate, and later on, express their views and opinions on population problems to practically-oriented groups representing varied backgrounds. There were stimulating exchanges, which have further motivated both sides, on the related issues.

**3. Creation of wider awareness of population problems:** The Ministry of Labour sought the cooperation of the mass media in publicising these courses, their content and recommendations. Television coverage was provided at least for the opening ceremony, which was usually held under the patronage of the minister of labour. Daily press releases were issued and published in the newspapers. Interviews were also arranged for certain participants. Two compendium volumes were also published by the Ministry of Labour, including most of the lectures delivered during the courses. Copies of these volumes were sent to the cooperating agencies for their perusal.

**4. Training of personnel:** The detailed preparations for the project's courses provided an excellent experience for a number of officials in the Ministry of Labour. For every course, a number of staff were selected to arrange for the course and follow all of its activities. This had been a good opportunity for getting specialised information on population matters. Few officials were given fel-

lowships to attend special courses on information, education and communication in population matters held outside Jordan. This exposure to other countries' experiences in population education programmes has proven very useful.

## The new five-year development plan

The wider involvement of people and the created awareness in population matters have had their impact on the planners in drafting the new five-year development plan (1981-85). The new Plan includes a chapter on manpower and labour. Population matters have been touched upon in many parts of the plan, including the discussion on strategy. Indeed, manpower shortage and imbalance are considered as constraints on the country's ability to implement the plan.

## Extension of the project

A tripartite project review was held in late 1980. All parties, including UNFPA and ILO representatives concluded that the project succeeded in attaining its objectives. Based on such a favourable assessment, it was agreed by the project's coordinating committee to request its extension for another two years. In the second phase, emphasis has been laid on population education in factories and farmers cooperatives and among working women. The extension has been approved by the UNFPA and ILO, which is a further confirmation of the success of the first phase.

## ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

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# NATIONAL

## Draft would give village councils expanded new powers

By Steve Ross  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has proposed a new law that it hopes will keep more Jordanians from moving to the city from their homes in the country. The plan is not to make such migration illegal, but to make the rural areas more attractive to live — and to do that by giving village councils wide powers to improve public services.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani said that the draft law, now before a cabinet legal committee, would take several months to approve. But when it comes into force, he said, it will give village councils powers almost equal to those municipalities now have. As a result, it is hoped that the councils' ability to provide sanitation, roads communications and other services will improve significantly.

The second important provision of the new law is that it would turn the village councils into elected bodies, and would broaden popular participation by giving women the right to vote. Under the law currently in force — which is 28 years old — village councils are appointed by the local district officers in their area. Mr. Momani said he believes that all village councils will have had elections within two years, which could mean big changes in the countryside as a result of the new law.

The legislation has been made necessary, Mr. Momani said, by changes which have already occurred. Until last year, he said, most village councils — which had from five to 12 members, usually around seven — were funded very poorly. With little or no administrative or technical staff, they were unable to serve their communities adequately. In the past year, however, councils have been encouraged to hire such technical staff as surveyors or engineers, sometimes in cooperation with one another.

The government's encouragement of the councils went beyond mere urgings. Funding of village councils has been rising steadily, and in 1981, for the first time, heads of village councils got some compensation for their efforts.

In 1979, Mr. Momani said, each village council got an allocation of JD 5,000, regardless of population. This was already much more than they had got in the past; in 1970, the figure was JD 150. But in 1981, the villages started being funded by the central government proportionally to their population. Those with up to 1,000 inhabitants got JD 7,000; with 1,000 to 2,000, JD 10,000, and villages with populations over 2,000 got JD 15,000. A village can apply to be classified as a municipality if it has a population of 2,500 or more, and if it has had a council for at least five years.

Village funding will undergo another quantum leap in 1982. Instead of the base allocation of JD 7,000 for up to 1,000 inhabitants, JD 8,000 will be given to villages with 700 or fewer people. If the population is between 700 and 1,000, they get JD 10,000; if 1,000-2,000, JD 14,000; if 2,000-3,000, JD 20,000, and if the population is above 3,000, the village gets JD 25,000. On top of these impressive figures, Mr. Momani said that "six or seven" villages that are the centres of subdistricts will get JD 30,000. These include such towns as Ghazal, Zayyah, Birein and Subeih.

The increased allocations are independent of the draft law on village councils. But the greater resources they give the councils are one reason behind the law's creation of greater powers. Mr. Momani added that the "new approach" to villages would help the central government to "avoid creating municipalities." With their greater powers and financing, large villages will be able to continue to provide good services without applying to join the category of municipalities. And when

they do become municipalities, they will be able to handle the responsibility because of the experience their leaders have gained under the new legislation.

Despite the increased allocations, villages will still be getting less money from the central government under the new law than municipalities do. Bylaws will be issued to improve the taxation powers of the villages, Mr. Momani said, and to broaden the tax base. The ministry will give technical assistance and loans; but the villages' ability to mount large projects will remain less than that of municipalities.

There are now 270 village councils, and 117 municipalities, in the country. Mr. Momani said that after a lapse of five years during which no new municipalities had been created, 27 came into being during 1981. As for village councils, he said that probably about 30 would be set up during 1982.

Starting today

## Extended seminar on water in Jordan to bring together government, scientists

By Samira Kavar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — To establish a dialogue leading to fruitful cooperation between University of Jordan researchers and specialists on water resources, and their counterparts in various government departments, an interdisciplinary seminar on water organised by the university will open on Wednesday.

Dr. Elias Salameh, associate professor at the University's Geology and Minerals Department and chairman of the seminar, told the Jordan Times that faculty members have been researching the quality of Jordan's water resources and the problem of water pollution, particularly in the King Talal Dam, since 1977. Several research papers on the subject had been published, Dr. Salameh said; yet, in spite of the fact that such research has gained international recognition, its implications, findings and recommendations have not been taken very seriously by the government.

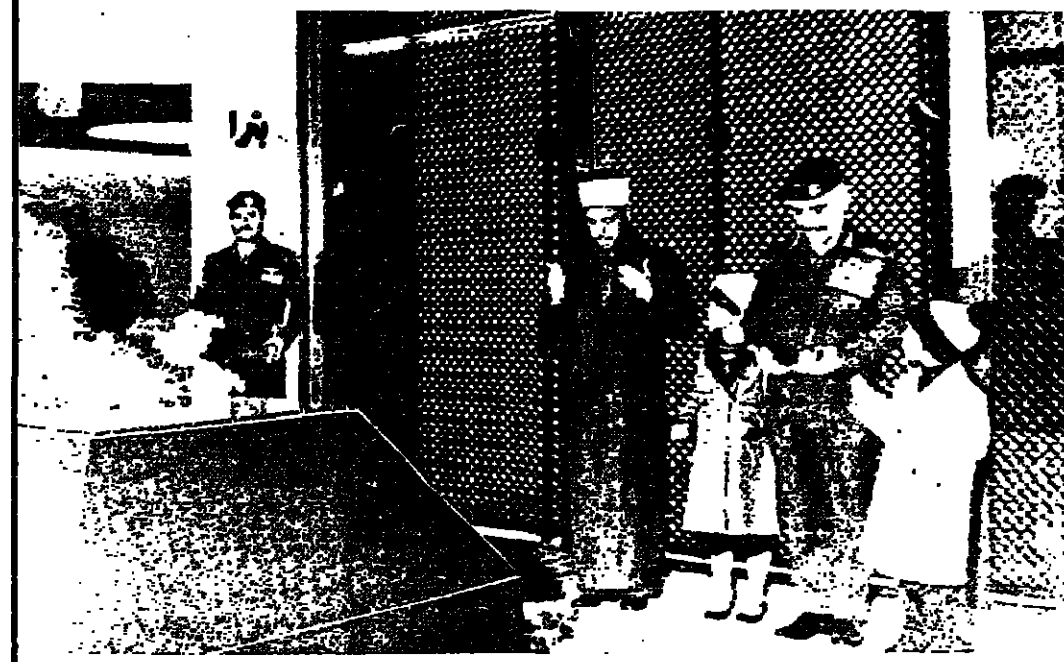
The seminar, it is hoped, will provide a forum for an exchange of views on the various water problems facing Jordan, and will pave the way for more cooperation between researchers and decision-makers concerned with water resources, Dr. Salameh said.

The seminar will be opened by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the university's Biological Sciences Auditorium at 10 a.m. Organized jointly by the university's Faculty of Science and its Faculty of Engineering and Technology, it will be divided into six three-hour sessions, scheduled for every second Wednesday until April 21. Dr. Salameh said the seminar was being held over such an extended period of time because government participants would be unable to absent themselves from work more than two days in a row, and would otherwise have been unable to attend all the sessions.

Dr. Salameh added that the topics discussed during the seminar would be better comprehended, and more adequately tackled, over an extended period of time rather than in three or four days.

About 200 people will attend Wednesday's opening session, while 100 participants from the university's Geology Department, the Natural Resources Authority

## King visits Queen Alia's mausoleum



AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein visited on Tuesday afternoon the mausoleum of the late Queen Alia on the fifth anniversary of her death, and recited prayers. Accompanying her

King on the visit were Prince Ali Ibn Al Hussein, Princess Haya Al Hussein and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

(NRA), The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), The Amman Water and Sewage Authority (AWSA), The Water Supply Corporation (WSC), the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and the National Planning Council (NPC) will engage in working sessions. Mayors from communities in the Amman, Zarqa, Suweileh, Salt and Irbid areas have also been invited to attend, as have representatives of industrial plants and consultancy companies.

Prince Hassan will make an opening address at Wednesday's session, to be followed by a well-coming address to be made by Dr. Gerd Forch, associate professor at the university's Civil Engineering Department. NRA Director General Youssef Nimri will then speak on the quantity and quality of water resources in Jordan, and Dr. Salameh will discuss the country's relevant water resources. This will be followed by a paper on the original qualities of water resources in Jordan, presented by Dr. Manar Fayad of the Chemistry Department at the University. Dr. Hani Khoury of the Geology and Minerals Department will deliver

a paper on high alkaline waters from Al Maqarin area, and the floor will then be open to discussion.

The session of Feb. 24 will be devoted to Pollution of King Talal Reservoir and its Catchment, and will be chaired by WSC President Sa'id Bino. The first paper during the second session will be on Effects of Pollutants on the Biology of Surface Waters in the Catchment Area of King Talal Reservoir, delivered by Dr. Fuad Hashweh of the university's Biological Sciences Department. The second paper, entitled Pollution in King Talal Reservoir: Microbiological and Chemical Aspects, will be delivered by Dr. Adel Mahasneh of the Biological Sciences Department, and will be followed by a paper entitled Hydrochemical Pollution of Amman-Zarqa Basin, by Dr. Leila Hananeh-Abdelouf of the Chemistry Department.

The seminar's third session will take place on March 10, and will be devoted to the discussion of The Cholera Case—An Accident? Irrigation and Food Production. It will be chaired by Health Ministry Under-Secretary Suleiman Subeih. The first paper will be on Man, Water and Disease, and will be presented by Dr. Elias Saliba of the Biological Sciences Department. Dr. Jalal Haddadin of the King Hussein Medical Centre will present the second paper, on Cholera — Bacteriological and Epidemiological Aspects. Dr. Sayed Khatari of the university's Soil and Irrigation Department will present the session's third and last paper, entitled Potential Plant Uptake of Heavy Metals from Industrial Waste Water Used in Irrigation.

The seminar's fourth session will be held on March 24, under the title Principles of Waste Water Treatment and Waste Disposal in Hot Climates, and under the chairmanship of AWSA President Mohammad S. Keilani. Prof. C.F. Sayfried, director general of the Institute of Sanitary Engineering at the University of Hannover, will present the first paper, on Waste Water Treatment. Prof. Rashad Natour from the Biological Sciences Department will give two lectures: on Utilisation of Agro-Industrial Wastes and Recycling Municipal Wastes into Organic Fertiliser in Kuwait.

Principle Treatment of Industrial Wastes will be the main theme of the fifth session, which will take place on April 7 under the chairmanship of Dr. Arafat Tamem, director of the Industrial Chemistry Department at the Royal Scientific Society. The first paper will be on Industrial Wastes and Standards of Treatment, and will be delivered by Prof. K. Ruffer from the University of Hannover's Institute of Sanitary Engineering. Mrs. Maha Tutunji of the University of Jordan's Chemistry Department will deliver the second paper, entitled Chemical Studies of the Industrial Waste Waters in the Zarqa River. The third paper, entitled Why: Recycling of a Waste Product, will be delivered by an M. Sc. student at the Biological Sciences Department, Mr. M. Shawer.

The seminar's sixth and last session will be held on April 21. Its theme will be Future Demands on University Education of Sanitary and Environmental Specialists. The chairman of this session will be Mr. Boulos Kifaya from the NPC's Infrastructure Department. Prof. Subhi Al Qasem, dean of the University of Jordan's

Science Faculty, will present the first paper, entitled The Role of the Faculty of Science in Water Research. The second paper, entitled The Development of Research and Advanced Education in Water Engineering, will be delivered by Dr. Bassam Abu Ghazaleh, dean of the Engineering and Technology Faculty. Dr. Forch will present the last paper, entitled Conclusions and Recommendations—Some Aspects of Higher Education in the Field of Water Engineering.

With such a wide range of topics for discussion, the seminar promises to cover most aspects of the country's water problems, which Dr. Salameh said could be summarised as follows: First, the shortage in the water supply to the Amman-Zarqa area, which Dr. Salameh believes is not caused by inadequate water resources and can be overcome by proper management.

The second problem, according to Dr. Salameh, is the pollution of the Zarqa River by industrial waste from Amman, Ruseifa and Zarqa. Polluted water from the river infiltrates underground into drinking water wells surrounding the river banks.

A third problem which Dr. Salameh referred to is the waste and garbage disposal system in Amman. Waste is incinerated, allowing the ashes, which contain heavy metals and chemicals, to be "leached" by precipitating into surface and ground water reserves. The fact that 60 per cent of Amman's houses are not linked to the city's sewerage network also means that waste from cesspools is allowed to seep into ground water reserves, Dr. Salameh added.

Finally, he said he feels that the absence of a single central water authority to provide comprehensive management of the country's water resources has often led to duplication and overlapping in the duties and responsibilities of the various departments handling those resources.

## Jordan invited to 3-day Arab investors meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian government has received an invitation to participate in the first conference of Arab businessmen and investors, which will be opened by the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation in Taif on March 29.

The aim of the three-day conference is to let Arab businessmen get acquainted with one another, and to provide an opportunity for a meeting between Arab investors and those implementing projects in Arab countries. Another aim is to have participants get acquainted with the investment climate and obstacles and problems facing the investment of Arab capital in the Arab World, as well as with Arab investment opportunities and funds.

The conference will discuss the prospects of investment in Jordan, Morocco, North Yemen, Somalia and Tunisia, and measures which the Arab investor should take in case he wants to invest his funds in any of these countries.

## JD 12m Aqaba water project opens Feb. 18

AMMAN (Petra) — The JD 12 million Aqaba water project will be inaugurated on Feb. 18, it was announced today. The project consists of a well at the desert site of Al Disi, water pumping installations, a main supply line from Al Disi to Aqaba, a supply line from Aqaba to the new Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company plants and a distribution network inside Aqaba.

Water Supply Corporation Director General Sa'id Bino said that the total planned capacity of the main pumping line from Al Disi, in the Wadi Rummi, to Aqaba is 17.5 million cubic metres a year. He said the well, the associated power station and water storage tanks were designed to be implemented in two phases. The first phase, which has already been implemented, provides a capacity of 10 million cubic metres from Al Disi, and 2 million cubic metres of water from the nearby Wadi Al Yutm, a year. This will supply the city of Aqaba and the southern coast with 12 million cubic metres of water a year.

Mr. Bino said the main pumping line from Aqaba to Al Disi is 92 kilometres long, and has a diameter of 800 millimetres. The line from Aqaba to the fertiliser company plants has a 450-millimetre diameter.

A 9,000-cubic-metre water tank made of concrete has been built in northern Aqaba to be used for reserve storage, Mr. Bino said. Another concrete tank, with a capacity of 4,500 cubic metres, has been established at the fertiliser plant site for the purpose of regulating reserve storage and water pressure for the plant and other plants expected to be constructed in the area, he said.

Mr. Bino said the new water distribution network has been divided into independent sections to facilitate the repair of the pipelines when there is any damage. Special checking equipment has been purchased for this purpose, he said.

The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development is contributing to the project a loan of 2.1 million Kuwaiti Dinars; the Saudi Development Fund a 70 million-Saudi riyal loan and the British Ministry of Overseas Development a £3.35 million loan. The rest will be covered by the Jordanian government budget.

## British ambassador decorates retiring 33-year employee

AMMAN (J.T.) — At an informal ceremony at his house on Monday evening, British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick marked the retirement after 36 years of Mr. Aladdin Abu Seoud.

In front of a gathering of Mr. Abu Seoud's friends and colleagues, Mr. Urwick presented him with the medal and ribbon of an honorary Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE), and paid tribute to his long and valuable years in the service of Anglo-Jordanian trade—service which began in Jerusalem, where Mr. Abu Seoud first worked for the British Commercial Agency in 1946. He remained there until May 1948, when he came to Amman to join the commercial section of the British Embassy.

He has worked at the section for the last 33-and-a-half years, holding ever more responsible positions and making a major contribution to the work of the embassy, Mr. Urwick said that throughout this period, Mr. Abu Seoud's work had been characterised by thoroughness, integrity and complete honesty, and he had won the affection and esteem of many generations of embassy colleagues.

## Fund chief back from savings confab

AMMAN (Petra) — Postal Savings Fund Director General Abdullah Al Hawamdeh returned to Amman from Bangkok on Monday evening after participating in a seminar on the encouragement of individual savings in developing countries in Asia and the Indian Ocean area.

During the six-day seminar, which was organised by the international institute for savings in cooperation with the Thailand government savings bank, several topics were discussed by the 30 participants, related to the experience of savings banks, ways to make them succeed; the banks' participation in developing the national economy; spreading awareness among citizens of the significance of saving, and incentives offered by savings establishments to attract national savings.

The participants represented savings establishments in Japan, Australia, New Guinea, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, South Korea, the Philippines and Jordan, in addition to representatives from the international institute for savings in Geneva.

## Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with northerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

|               | Overnight low | Daytime high |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Amman         | 2             | 11           |
| Aqaba         | 6             | 20           |
| Deserts       | 1             | 14           |
| Jordan Valley | 10            | 18           |

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 9, Aqaba 18. Humidity readings: Amman 59 per cent, Aqaba 47 per cent.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Seminar

\* Opening session of the interdisciplinary water seminar, on the theme Water Resources in Jordan: Quantity and Quality. Opened by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at 10 a.m., at the Auditorium of the University of Jordan's Department of Biological Sciences.

### Exhibitions

\* Recent prints from Britain, featuring work by a number of contemporary British artists, at the British Council from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 4 - 6 p.m.

\* Spotlight Germany, an exhibition of works by 11 of West Germany's best-known photographers, opens at the Goethe Institute.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### £3m British loan said coming

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has approved an exchange of memoranda between the governments of Jordan and the United Kingdom on a £3 million loan for Jordan's five-year development plan, Al Ra'i newspaper reported Tuesday. The cabinet has authorised National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh to sign the memoranda for the government of Jordan, the paper said.

### Anjara drafts JD 250,000 budget

AMMAN (J.T.) — Anjara Municipality in Ajloun District has prepared a JD 250,000 draft budget for 1982, Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Tuesday. It quoted Anjara Mayor Mohammad Al Smadi as saying that the municipality had recently a three-kilometre road to a nearby community college at a cost of JD 12,000, and had built four kilometres of pavements at a cost of JD 45,000. Mr. Smadi added that the municipality had built a 16-classroom school for girls at a cost of JD 25,000, and added a wing to the boys' secondary school at a cost of JD 50,000, the paper reported.

### Computer course ends today

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course in computer programming will end on Wednesday at the Statistics Department. The course was organised in cooperation between the Statistics Department and the Arab Institute for Statistical Training and Research in Baghdad, with the support of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. Twenty-four participants from 10 Arab countries are taking part in the course.

### Interior aides' confab team formed

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Suleiman Arar will lead the Jordanian delegation to an extraordinary conference of Arab interior ministers which will begin in Riyadh on Feb. 22. The delegation will include Mr. Arar, Governor Turki Al Hindawi, Public Security Assistant Director Mohammad Ali Al Amin, Interior Ministry Assistant Under-Secretary for Legal Affairs Salem Al Kiswa and Interior Minister Secretary Hamad Hamdan.

### Bahraini student group due in March

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Bahraini student delegation will arrive in early March on a visit of several days to Jordan, the local press reported Tuesday. The Ministry of Education has prepared a special programme under which the group will visit a number of educational establishments in Jordan, in order to get acquainted with Jordan's educational progress, curricula and modern methods. The visiting students will also visit historical and tourist sites in Jordan. The Bahraini delegation's visit to Jordan is part of a cultural cooperation programme between Jordan and Bahrain.

### Public works officials meet Thursday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Public Works Awad Al Masri will preside over a meeting of public works directors in Jordan's governorates and districts next Thursday, the local press reported on Tuesday. The participants in the meeting will review work on road and construction projects implemented by the ministry, the paper said. They will also discuss proposals on the execution of these projects, and measures to overcome any problems facing them, it added.

## Asfour returns from 3-day Tunis economic council meet

AMMAN (Petra) — Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour returned to Amman from Tunis on Tuesday evening after participating in a three-day meeting of the Arab Economic Council, which began there on Feb. 16.

The council discussed several topics, Mr. Asfour said, the most important of which were the measures adopted so far by member states on the ratification of a unified agreement for the investment of Arab capital, and an agreement to facilitate and develop trade among Arab states.

The council also discussed the steps taken by the Arab League's economic affairs department regarding a plan for joint Arab action. It looked at proposals to facilitate the movement of manpower within the Arab World, and a draft Arab agreement in this regard.

The council also approved the formation of a unit to collect information on Arab brain drain.



Walid Asfour

The council expressed its appreciation of the Greek government's stand regarding the Palestinian issue, and called on the member Arab governments to reassess their commercial and trade relations with Greece, upon a recommendation submitted to the council by the Jordanian delegation.



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## SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

### Fully electronic dashboards

By Dr. Awn Rifai

Electronic dashboards in cars have so far been considered luxury items fitted only in the most expensive models. The electronic instruments incorporated in these dashboards usually have a single task to perform, such as digital clocks or digital speedometers. There are indications that this trend is going to be extended within the next few years to include the installation of improved fully electronic dashboards as standard items.

The production and installation of high-performance electronic instruments will simplify the control over the functions of the various units, and will go

along with the prevailing trends for more compact, lightweight, and efficient cars. The information needed by the driver, such as the speed, engine condition, or faults in the electrical network, can be instantly displayed by the electronic monitors with more precision than that obtained by the conventional mechanical means. Car manufacturers will take advantage of the appearance of the electronic displays to add a luxurious and technologically-advanced touch to the design of the interior.

The electronic displays are highly compatible with the electronic controls in other parts of the vehicle.

Some firms have already marketed dashboards containing wide screens of varied shapes, colours, and functions. These specifications can be easily changed by modifying the computer software upon which they have been designed for specific characteristics.

Such an approach will enable the incorporation of different versions for different automobile models, and for several years. The system is very reliable and economical compared to the conventional instruments.

Other innovations in this respect involve the elimination of the visual displays and their replacement

by sound alarms. Electronic voice synthesizers have already been put into use in many automatic control systems, and their utilisation to issue verbal conversation-type information to the driver is just a matter of time.

In fact, some automobiles have been fitted with verbal units to issue instructions to fasten the seat-belts, fill in the petrol tank, switch off the lights, etc... Development in this direction will provide verbal detailed information on the condition and performance of the mechanical components, and on the result of automatic self-testing and diagnosis of failures.

The voice instruments will supply the messages to the driver without any need for the latter to observe the dashboard while he is driving.

Furthermore, if properly developed, these units will be more economical than the visual displays. The voice system has, however, some disadvantages and shortcomings. Its reliance on the sound level inside the automobile renders it susceptible to be masked by the sound of the engine, music, or external noise. For this reason, the intention of the manufacturers lies in producing both visual and voice systems capable of complementing each other.

### Walk, Charles

WE HAVE heard some more from Charles Percy, and what we hear is intriguing, but still generally just words unbacked by action. Mr. Percy, the chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, recently completed a long tour of the Middle East, and has told an audience in Washington this week that the United States cannot forever isolate itself by defending questionable Israeli acts and policies. Mr. Percy has got the general theme more or less correct. The United States has lost its credibility in the Arab World because the only consistent thing it does well is to have given Israel total financial, military and political support. It cannot do this for long without completely losing touch with the Arabs, and this is precisely what is happening right now (and explains, for example, why United States Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is having such a hard time convincing the Saudis to jump into America's lap and fight the Commies).

Yet — there are always yet when American politicians make reasonable statements about the Middle East — Mr. Percy wants to get out of the American predicament by asking the Arabs to recognise Israel. Why? Because Israel is, as Mr. Percy found out, prone to questionable policies and actions? Recognition is a two-way process, and it will take place only when the Israelis simultaneously recognise the Palestinian reality and the Palestinian right to statehood. Why, we wonder, does not Mr. Percy's committee recognise the Karmal government in Afghanistan?

Mr. Percy has the power to put his money where his mouth is — and his mouth is proving a refreshing instrument of some sense. He is heading in the right direction; he simply needs to start walking, because talking alone is not enough. One hopes Mr. Percy has the fortitude to keep moving ahead.

### Iraqi reactor posed no threat to Israel

By Charles Hughes

On Nov. 19th 1981, a brief announcement by the International Atomic Energy Agency stated that Iraq had been cleared completely from the charge of producing nuclear materials for military purposes. The Agency's inspectors had visited the site of the reactor, destroyed by Israeli air attack last June, and had found that there was no evidence to support the Israeli charges.

Like many events with far-reaching implications, the news was ignored by most of the media, with the exception of the BBC World Service.

Since the attack on the reactor near Baghdad, a steady stream of false and misleading information has been put about by the Israelis. All the accusations against Iraq have now been answered authoritatively by the IAEA. The suggestion that enriched uranium might have been diverted to weapons use has been proved to be

false by the Agency's comprehensive accounting procedures. Photographs of the reactor taken through the water pool show clearly that there are no signs of additional low-grade uranium and equipment having been added to the reactor core in order to produce plutonium.

#### Lesson

The lesson is now quite clear to Iraq and to the other 48 states (excluding the 'big five' and Israel) that have significant nuclear activity. The Israeli attack has shown that opening up their nuclear facilities and complying with both the letter and the spirit of the Non-proliferation Treaty offers no protection. They can be attacked with impunity by a country that makes unsubstantiated allegations of possible military use of their nuclear facilities. The position is made worse by the suspicion that some American officials if not the U.S. Government

had foreknowledge of the Israeli intentions. The expected response for some of these countries will be to acquire secretly a nuclear weapons capability. A possible scenario would be:

— Enter into secret agreements for the supply of uranium ore. This has been difficult in the past because the ore producing countries among the 114 signatories of the NPT have cooperated with the IAEA accounting procedures. They are less likely to do so in future if the NPT offers no security. The USSR may also act as an undercover supplier.

— Set up a secret uranium enrichment plant. This is becoming increasingly feasible with the spread of ultra centrifuge technology. Strict secrecy will be possible because the enrichment plant need not be associated in any way with a nuclear reactor.

The NPT, which came into force in 1970, has so far held together. It

has not been easy for any single country to cheat on the provisions of the treaty and there has been little reason to do so. As the Deputy Director-General of IAEA has pointed out, if it were such a simple matter to deceive the Agency's inspectors, why is Israel not prepared to put the Dimona reactor under safeguards?

Now, with the protection offered by the treaty removed, it must be expected that several more countries will, in collusion with ore producing states, secretly acquire a nuclear weapons capability. They can hardly be blamed since Israel has stubbornly refused to have anything to do with the NPT and has used her U.S. supplied weapons to destroy a reactor intended to be used solely for peaceful purposes. Possession of nuclear weapons will be seen as a deterrent against future attacks by Israel or by any other technologically advanced country.

All this must be particularly worrying to the U.S. government.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty has until now reduced the probability of a 'small' nuclear war to negligible proportions. With the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the chances of a nuclear attack starting in some obscure part of the world and escalating into a major conflict will become all too real. Unfortunately the U.S. government has been unable to take any effective action to reassure the NPT signatories. The influence of the Israeli lobby over congressional and public opinion in the USA prevents the application of any effective sanctions on Israel.

After the raid on the Iraqi reactor last June, Begin congratulated the pilots on preventing 'another holocaust'. But the attack destroyed not only the nuclear reactor; it effectively destroyed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It may well have lit the fuse for a world-wide holocaust.

— Voice of the Arab World

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

#### The apple of America's eye

AL RA'I: Once again Israel has started to play the old tune about its fears vis-a-vis the situation in South Lebanon. This was the issue under discussion during a meeting between Menachem Begin and U.S. Ambassador in Israel Samuel Lewis and another between Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and U.N. under secretary-general Brian Urquhart. This tune was coupled with threats voiced by the Israeli defence minister.

This reminds us of the scenario on possible adventures which Israel might embark on before completing its final withdrawal from Sinai. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has recently warned against Israeli preparation being carried out to launch an attack against South Lebanon.

This likelihood of an Israeli attack is bound to increase tension in the region and pose a number of questions on the United States' approval of what is taking place, particularly since U.S. officials in Washington openly declare that Israel is the only ally and strategic treasure the United States has in the region.

The United States ought to practice its influence on its 'only ally' in the region in order to put an end to this escalating tension and to stop Israel from embarking on an adventure in South Lebanon which might lead to very grave repercussions in the region.

#### Seriously, now

AL DUSTOUR: For the second day Israel has been talking about "postponing" its large-scale aggression on South Lebanon. Israel continues to threaten that it will attack the Palestinian resistance inside the Lebanese territories in retaliation to any fedayeen operation launched from any direction or any place in the world.

What is new to this issue is that the aggression has been postponed at a request by the United States under the pretext that the United States is eager to maintain the cease-fire between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation and in return for a U.S. promise that Philip Habib will visit the region once again. The fact is that Israel has not adhered to the ceasefire agreement. It considers any fedayeen operation a violation of the agreement when it is continuing its provocative actions against the Palestinian People inside the occupied lands and against the Palestinian resistance. Israel had only accepted the cease-fire agreement because of the damage inflicted on its settlements in the north. This is why Sharon said it would not come as a surprise if Israel embarked on a military operation against the Palestinian resistance.

If the United States is really interested in establishing a ceasefire and if it has been able to prevent Israel from launching an attack on South Lebanon, then why does not it force the Begin government to cease all provocative activities against the Palestinian people and the Palestinian resistance?

### Spanish left seeks acceptability

By Francois Raitberger

MADRID (R) — Spain's fledgling democracy, threatened by an attempted coup a year ago, has survived sombre predictions and is about to try that section of the military that wanted to topple it.

The court martial of 32 officers, including three generals, charged with military rebellion could open as early as February 18 in a heavily-protected barracks outside Madrid, according to the defence ministry. The officers face up to 30 years in prison if convicted.

Some of the defendants are prestigious military men and the court martial is seen as a decisive trial of strength between the government and the armed forces.

Many politicians last year expressed fears that right-wing officers would once again try to turn the clock back to the dictatorship of the late General Franco after the Feb. 23 coup attempt collapsed in the face of King Juan Carlos' firm stand for democracy.

But, despite repeated signs of military unrest, there has been no second attempt. Analysts generally agree that democracy has largely recovered, although it is still far from being totally assured.

Beyond the court martial looms the prospect of a general election this year or next which could bring the socialists to power for the first time since the 1936-39 civil war.

His eyes set on the court martial, centrist Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo has sought month after month to keep the military happy while quietly wea-

ning them away from politics.

He gave the army, angered by guerrilla killings, a role in fighting Basque separatists. Soldiers were sent to seal the border with France and military intelligence was brought into a "unified anti-terrorist command".

Guerrilla killings abated, partly because of more efficient police action and partly as a result of soul-searching within the Basque separatist organisation ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) and of a ceasefire by one of its two branches — though that ceasefire may be about to be ended.

In 1980, 129 people were killed in political violence. Last year only 47 were killed, virtually all of them in the first seven months of the year but a recent killing and two kidnappings by ETA suggest the lull may be coming to an end, adding to tension before the court martial.

The government sought to rejuvenate the armed forces through a law bringing forward retirement for officers.

It also pushed through parliament plans to take Spain into the North Atlantic alliance. One of the main arguments for NATO entry was that it would compel the military to look outwards and away from politics.

Nevertheless, there have still been signs of unrest among the military. Last December, 100 junior and non-commissioned officers published a manifesto expressing sympathy for the Feb. 23 plotters and a court martial passed a minimal sentence on an army

captain who called King Juan Carlos "a useless pig".

While the King urged the military to stick to soldiering, Mr. Calvo Sotelo took steps to restore discipline. In a surprise move last month, he dismissed the joint chiefs of staff and replaced them with younger, tougher generals.

NATO membership was one of the few issues on which the left-wing opposition, anxious to comfort the six-year-old democracy and avoid clashes, confronted the government.

The main opposition socialist party defied the wrath of nationalist parties and signed a pact with the government to slow down regional devolution, the *base noble* of the military.

The armed forces, trained on Franco's idea of one Spain united under one flag, deeply distrust regional autonomy already well on its way in the Basque country, Catalonia and Galicia.

Socialist and communist trade unions also tread carefully, keeping strikes last year down to their lowest level since Franco died in 1975. They agreed to moderate salary claims in return for a job creation scheme.

Despite the apparent political calm, the ruling Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD), a loose coalition of centrists and conservatives, appeared to be slowly disintegrating following setbacks in regional polls.

Defections on its left and right wing have cut the number of seats it holds in the 350-seat congress (lower house) from 168 to 150,

and it could now be outvoted by the left with the support of minority groups.

Politicians wonder how long Mr. Calvo Sotelo will be able to rule on a razor-thin majority without seeking an alliance on his left or right.

With the court martial ahead, the opposition is not expected to bring down the government and force general elections before they

are due next year.

The danger of an early election, one prominent left-winger said recently, is that it might just not take place because the military could step into the power vacuum.

Another problem, analysts say, is how the military chiefs, most of whom fought Franco's "crusade" against the republican government in the civil war, would respond to a socialist victory.

### LETTER

To the Editor

I wish to bring to your attention the crimes that take place at movie theatres. Instead of being entertained many innocent people become victims of pickpockets.

I myself was the victim a week back, when after unsuccessfully waiting for more than half an hour for the crowd to clear I moved in to avoid missing the movie.

The entrance of the movie theatre in question is only slightly open and this gap is partly blocked by a chain, so that only one person at a time can enter even then with difficulty. This hampers the free flow of people and leads to the formation of a large crowd at the entrance.

On one hand this inconveniences the public and on the other hand facilitates the pickpocket's job.

I would be grateful if you can impress upon the management of the movie theatres and police to take appropriate steps to prevent these unpleasant incidents in Amman, which is otherwise a good city where one feels safe in the streets.

S. Bhatia,

P.O. Box 1470, Amman

### Jamaica biggest recipient of U.S. aid

By Marc D. Charney

KINGSTON, Jamaica (A.P.) — Fifteen months after his election, Prime Minister Edward Seaga's programme to lead Jamaica back from economic disaster appears to be making some headway, supported by a heavy flow of cash and encouragement from Washington. Seaga has delivered few new jobs so far. The country's most important export industry, bauxite, is in a slump. Jamaicans accuse their own businessmen of a "wait and see" attitude.

But officials and diplomats see signs of a turnaround, and say Seaga is laying the groundwork for long-term growth.

The effort is being watched closely throughout the Caribbean, a region where poverty is a key political issue.

Seaga's predecessor, Michael Manley, is a self-described "democratic socialist" who frightened investors and U.S. policy makers with his rhetoric and friendship with Cuban President Fidel Castro. He left the economy in shambles.

Seaga, by contrast, advocates free enterprise and shuns ideological quarrels with the West. In 1980 he beat Manley in a landslide by promising to rebuild the economy. He has since cut the ties Manley built to Cuba.

The Reagan administration, vowing to help him keep his promises, has granted Jamaica more aid per capita than any other nation, a U.S. official says. Last year it totaled \$50 per person. "If we are getting too much attention, it is because we need the attention," Seaga, a soft-spoken man known as a financial expert, said in an interview here. "No other country in the world has had eight consecutive years of negative growth," and he adds, "our stability is the key to stability in the entire Caribbean."

His government reports slight economic growth last year — a major accomplishment because it was the first growth at all since the early 1970s.

Jamaica also regained access to international credit. Inflation slowed from more than 20 per cent in 1980 to little more than 10 per cent. Tax receipts went up. So did Christmas tourism.

But problems also developed. Jamaican businessmen and professionals who emigrated during the Manley years haven't returned in the numbers hoped. Unemployment has not yet come down significantly from an estimated 26 per cent. And as the United States' own economic slump deepens, aluminum companies keep reducing their estimates of how much Jamaican bauxite they need for the auto and housing industries.

For each million tons lost in the market, Jamaica foregoes \$35 million foreign exchange. Commercial bauxite demand projected for 1982 is dropping below 9 million tons, compared to 12 million tons in 1980 and 11.6 million in 1981.

U.S. aid last year was \$110 million, mostly in loans, and it may go to 150 million this year, one U.S. diplomat said.

President Ronald Reagan has recruited financier David Rockefeller to lead a committee promoting U.S. investment here, and a new treaty has granted tax privileges for U.S. firms which hold conventions here.

In December, the United States approved a special purchase of 1.6 million tons of bauxite for U.S. strategic stockpiles, boosting total 1982 demand to 10.6 million tons.

Aluminum companies withdrew layoff notices for 400 employees in December, and Seaga says the deal staved off serious problems for the recovery.

Pollster Carl Stone says voters appear willing to wait for employment to increase, and are aware how deep the problems are. Nevertheless, Jamaican observers and U.S. businessmen say Jamaica's own business class has not yet invested or extended local credit on the scale needed.

Manley criticizes the amount of government borrowing and the amount spent on consumer goods that now fill shelves emptied when he was prime minister. He also says Seaga's strategy could make Jamaica too dependent on multinational companies.

Seaga says it will take three years to "put Jamaica on a path of growth." He says his target is 15 percent growth over the five years before he must face new elections.







## SPORTS

## Coe honoured with MBE

LONDON (R) — Olympic 1,500 metres champion and triple world record-holder Sebastian Coe received the MBE (Member of the British Empire) medal from Queen Elizabeth Tuesday.

Coe, 25, who was accompanied by his mother and father at Buckingham Palace, said: "This must rank even higher than an Olympic gold medal."

Holder of world records for 800 metres, 1,000 metres and one mile, Coe was one of four 1980 British Olympic champions overlooked in last year's honours list.

Despite their gold medals, Allan Wells (100 metres), Steve Ovett (800 metres), Daley Thompson (decathlon) and Coe were ignored following the government's recommended boycott of the Moscow Games.

## Energetic superstars warm Canadian hearts

OTTAWA (R) — When economic recession bites and a fierce winter provides temperatures to match, Canadians look to their national heroes to lift their spirits.

Last year it was Terry Fox, a one-legged cancer victim who ran half way across Canada with an artificial limb.

He raised more than \$20 million for cancer research before dying, amid national mourning, at

the age of 22.

This year, it's young Wayne Gretzky, who has achieved stardom across North America over the past three seasons, through sheer excellence and without controversy, as the best ice hockey player in the professional leagues.

He was in the headlines two weeks ago for signing a record-setting contract with the Edmonton Oilers of the National Hockey League (NHL).

The day before his 21st birthday on January 26, he agreed to a new, 21-year contract with Edmonton that could earn him more than \$17 million in the first 15 years.

The contract makes him the owner of a shopping centre somewhere in Western Canada, an investment against old age.

Gretzky has been scoring at an amazing pace this season and seems destined to break every record in the book.

In the 1980-81 NHL campaign, Gretzky scored 55 goals and 109 assists for 164 points in the regular season, breaking Phil Esposito's record of 152 total points. His 109 assists bettered Bobby Orr's mark of 102.

The red-headed superstar is scoring at an even faster pace this season and seems a good bet to surpass Esposito's regular-season record of 76 goals and his own points mark.

So far, Gretzky has 63 goals and 77 assists for 140 points after 53 games in an 80-game schedule.

He is 55 points ahead of second-place Peter Stastny (30-55) of the Quebec Nordiques.

Hockey is a game in which players can last well into their thirties and, in some cases, beyond. So Gretzky, nicknamed 'The Kid,' figures to be around for some time.

Peter Pocklington, owner of the Oilers, joked that Gretzky might emulate another legendary player, Gordie Howe, and become a grandfather while still playing for Edmonton.

Pocklington said Gretzky was worth the record contract. "Wayne is a hero to young people and young people need heroes."

Gretzky was characteristically modest about the contract. "It's hard to believe," he said. "After all, I'm just a farm boy." Such remarks are part of Gretzky's appeal.

He is something of a cultural phenomenon, quiet and una-

suming in a continent which lionises its sports stars, and he is still a shy person despite the barrage of publicity his stardom has brought.

Asked how he reached the top in his sport, Gretzky said in a recent interview: "Since age two, I have put a lot of time into it. I used to skate eight hours a day when I was eight years old. But I enjoyed it and I still do."

In a tough sport, where controversy regularly swirls over violent play and fighting, Gretzky is rarely involved. He has won trophies for gentlemanly play.

He is tall, handsome and wholesome, and makers of products ranging from soft drinks to jeans, not to mention hockey gear, vie for his advertising services.

Gretzky's family came from the Soviet Union, so in a sport whose traditional stars were French or English Canadians, his success boosts Canada's policy of "multiculturalism."

He says the lowest point in his meteoric career came last September, when the Soviet Union trounced Canada to win the Canada Cup tournament. "After we lost, all I wanted to do was just leave, to go away," he told a reporter.

Typically, however, and despite national disappointment, Gretzky was one of the few Canadian players to attend a post-game reception which prime minister Pierre Trudeau had laid on, intending to celebrate an anticipated victory.

## Stenmark wins his 5th World Ski Cup race

KIRCHBERG, Austria (R) — Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark won his fifth World Ski Cup race of the season with a comfortable victory in the giant slalom here Tuesday.

Stenmark, winner of the slalom and silver medalist in the giant at last week's World Championship in Schladming, Austria, made sure of yet another triumph by building up a 1.03 second lead over American arch-rival Phil Mahre in the first run.

The super Swede relaxed slightly on the second leg but still finished 0.92 seconds ahead of

Mahre with Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg third.

Tuesday's race, through 56 gates down a drop of 392 metres on both runs, was a substitute for an earlier event in Val d'Isere which was cancelled due to bad weather.

Phil Mahre, virtually assured of the overall World Cup title, appeared hungover by his failure to complete both slalom events at Schladming and made several mistakes on the first leg.

His younger twin Steve, the surprise giant slalom gold medalist at Schladming, finished 15th.

## Argentine Grand Prix formally cancelled

PARIS (A.P.) — The Argentine Grand Prix, second round of the world drivers championship scheduled for Buenos Aires March 7, was formally cancelled Tuesday by the International Autosport Federation (FISA).

FISA said in a communique the race was being withdrawn from the calendar, indicating that there was a request to reschedule it later in the year.

Spain has applied for a Grand Prix at the Jarama circuit, near Madrid, June 27, during the World Cup, but FISA did not say if it would replace the Argentine event.

The FISA statement said "no specific request has been presented concerning the Brazilian Grand

Prix which will be held on the scheduled date of March 21."

There had been concern over the Brazilian race because it usually shares the heavy travel expenses of bringing the Grand Prix teams to South America with Argentina. It is promoted by the Formula One Constructors Association (FOCA) which groups the independent Grand Prix teams.

FISA said that the Argentine organisers had said the uncertainty caused by the dispute between the drivers and FISA, which resulted in a one-day strike by the drivers at the season's first race in South Africa, had led to withdrawal of sponsors, and a potentially heavy loss.

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## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable.  
South deals.

NORTH  
♠ 652  
♥ QJ742  
♦ A73  
♣ J6

EAST  
♠ 1097  
♥ A1063  
♦ 864  
♣ 1084

SOUTH  
♠ AKJ84  
♥ 9  
♦ K95  
♣ AK75

The bidding:

South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Queen of ♦.

This hand turned up in a national pairs championship. It rewarded those declarers who displayed superior technique.

Note North's raise to two spades. Even though the partnership was using four-card major-suit opening bids, the raise was a better choice than one no trump because the North hand contained a ruffing value to offset the fact that the raise was made with three low trumps. South wasted no time in getting to game.

The queen of diamonds was a popular opening lead, and most declarers won in dummy and took the trump finesse. West won and returned a diamond, and declarer ended up down one, losing a trick in each suit, or a club overruff.

At the table we watched, declarer gave himself an extra chance. He won the opening lead in his hand and led a low club toward the jack. Had this lost to the queen, declarer would have fallen back on the trump finesse for his contract. As the cards lay, however, West won the queen of clubs and continued with another diamond to force dummy's ace. Declarer cashed the jack of clubs, crossed to his hand with a high trump and discarded dummy's diamond loser on the king of clubs. He then ruffed a diamond on the table.

Declarer was now in the fortunate position of being able to make his contract even if he lost a trump trick. His only loser other than the club he had already surrendered was a heart. But the trump finesse was now a distinct liability—if it lost, declarer would be exposed to a club ruff. In the interests of safety, declarer led a trump to his remaining honor, and was pleasantly surprised to find that the queen dropped offside. As a result, he emerged with an unexpected overtrick.

## Top seeds lift table tennis singles titles

BOMBAY, India (A.P.) — Top seeds Atanda Musa of Nigeria and Carole Knight of England on Tuesday won the men's and women's singles titles at the sixth Commonwealth Table Tennis Championships in Bombay.

Knight rallied smartly to edge Alison Gordon, also of England in an exciting final.

Musa whipped Canadian Zoran Kosanovic 21-17, 21-23, 21-14, 21-19 to capture the men's crown.

Kosanovic, seeded No. 6, had to fight hard to edge leading Indian player Venugopal Chandrasekhar 23-21, 13-21, 19-21, 21-0, 21-14 in the semifinals. The Indian often baffled Kosanovic with his topspin, but lost his concentration at crucial moments in the match.

On Monday, Chandrasekhar had upset No. 2 seed Paul Day of England in straight games.

In another semifinal contest, tournament favourite Musa be-

ated Manjit Dua of India in straight games. Dua put up a valiant fight in the first game before losing 19-21. The next two games Dua, however, surrendered tamely.

Meanwhile, England lifted the women's doubles crown Tuesday when its top-seeded pair, Carole Knight and Joy Grundy, came from behind to defeat Indians Indu Puri and Vyoma Shah 19-21, 21-13, 21-23, 21-14, 21-11 in a thrilling final.

England — winner of the men's and women's team events last week — also captured the mixed doubles title Tuesday. Grundy teamed with Nigel Eckersley to whip Canadians Mariann Domonkos and Kosanovic 21-13, 27-25, 21-13.

Nigeria's Sunday Eboh and Musa, the only seeded pair to reach the finals, thrashed Kosanovic and Gideon Joe 23-21, 21-17, 13-21, 21-14 to lift the men's doubles cup on Tuesday.

## Teenager heads high-flying ski jump team



GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN (Dad) — Andreas Bauer, 17, from Oberstdorf, Bavaria, here seen in Garmisch, was the surprise of the ski jump season. His teammates Christoph Schwarz, Thomas Prosser and Joachim Ernst, all under 22, have been no less impressive. In only 18 months chief coach Ewald Roscher and his young squad have

substantially improved the Federal Republic of Germany's showing on the ski jump circuit. "Experience is all they need," says the skiing association's Helmut Weinbach, "they already have courage and self-assurance." They gained it in summer training in Berchtesgaden in competition with the world's best.

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Jordan Electricity Authority  
Aqaba thermal power station  
Tender No. 3/82  
SWITCHYARD ISLAND

Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) announces the availability of the switchyard island documents, tender No. 3/82, for the Aqaba thermal power station, as of February 9, 1982 from the consulting engineer offices and from the JEA offices.

The tender consists of supply, delivery, erection, testing and commissioning of switchyard required for the two turbo-generators of 130 MW each.

It is expected that only internationally competent firms with ample experience in this type of work, done outside their own country, will participate in this tender.

Documents are available for collection against payment of a nonrefundable fee of JD 100 or \$300 per set (consisting of two copies), at the following addresses:

Jordan Electricity Authority  
Purchase and Procurement Department  
Jabal Amman, Fifth Circle  
P.O. Box 2310, Amman, Jordan  
Telex 21259 JEASAK JO

Chas. T. Main International Inc.  
Southeast Tower, Prudential Center  
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.  
Telex 940598  
Telephone: (617) 262 - 3200

The closing date for receiving the proposal will be Saturday April 17, 1982 at 10:00 a.m.

Notice of INVITATION TO  
TENDER No. 1747 issued by  
YARMOUK UNIVERSITY, Irbid,  
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan  
for a project financed by the  
European Economic Community

## 1. PARTICIPATION (open invitation to tender):

Participation is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and of the nine Member States signatory to the Cooperation Agreement of 18 January, 1977 between the EEC and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The tenderer shall remain bound by his tender for a period of 60 days as from the final date for the lodging of the tenders.

## 2. SUBJECT:

Invitation to tender for the supply in 29 lots, installation and commissioning of equipment for chemistry, physics and biology laboratories, an optical reader, 50 electric typewriters, microfilm and microfiche equipment and a complete book-binding service for Yarmouk University.

## 3. INVITATION TO TENDER DOSSIER (for Jordanians):

In English only; may be obtained free of charge from:

- The Secretary of the Central Tender Committee, Yarmouk University, Irbid, Jordan.
- The Supplies Representative, Liaison Office of Yarmouk University, Amman, Jordan.
- The Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, P.O. Box 926794, Amman, Jordan.
- Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Development, 200, rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.
- Information Offices of the European Communities in: D-53, Bonn, Zitellmannstrasse 22, The Hague, Lange Voorhout 29, Luxembourg, Chamber de Commerce, 7, rue Alcide de Gasperi, B.P. 1053, F-75782 Paris Cedex 16, 61, Rue des Belles-Feuilles 1-00187 Rome, Via Poli 29, DK-1596 Copenhagen V, Industriradet, H.C. Andersens Bd. 18, Dublin, 39 Molesworth Street, London W8 4 QQ, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens.

4. TENDERS should be sent to Central Tender Committee for Supplies, Yarmouk University, Irbid, Jordan, to arrive at the latest by 15 April 1982 at 10.00 hours local time.

The tenders will be opened in public in Irbid on 15 April 1982, at 10.00 hours local time.

سكيا على الجبل



## FEATURES

## Chinese mosques thrive under thaw

By Sam Yao

PEKING — China, during the last five years, has been renovating its mosques and Islamic mausoleums, some dating back to the 10th century, thus ensuring the 13 million Chinese Muslims of places of worship as well as the survival of their heritage.

The State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data, set up by the State Council (China's highest governmental organ) in 1949, is in charge of the preservation of places of cultural importance, including mosques. In addition, each province and municipality has its own bureau to oversee the care and renovation of relics. Some mosques already have been repaired by local organizations based on an overall plan of the state bureau.

Since the introduction of Islam to China at the beginning of the Seventh Century, this religion has been practiced by 10 of China's 56 nationalities — the Hui, Uyghurs and Tartars among them — and many mosques of historical significance have been built. These buildings are considered an important part of China's cultural and archaeological legacy. The Chinese government, in 1961, listed them as historically important and placed them under state protection.

During the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), however, these buildings were closed. Some of the older mosques, such as the Niujie (Ox Street) mosque in Beijing, listed as historically important and placed them under state protection.

has allocated special funds to undertake renovation of these buildings. Now many of the mosques are once again open to worshippers.

The Qingjing Mosque in the port city of Quanzhou in Fujian province, one of the oldest mosques in China, has been thoroughly repaired and a local three-member group has been appointed to take care of it.

The mosque was built in 1010, modelled after the great mosque of Damascus, with funds contributed by Muslims from Syria, Morocco and other Arab countries who settled in Quanzhou. After 300 years, the mosque was rebuilt by the son of a Muslim from Jerusalem. It is made entirely of bluish granite and has ogee (S-shaped) arches, vaulted ceilings and inscriptions designs which resemble the architectural style of Arab countries. The gateway is topped by a minaret, a tower from which the call to prayers is given. The Chinese government, in 1961, granted this mosque special protection, and the order was inscribed on a granite tablet which still can be seen at the gate of the building.

The Tuhuluk Mausoleum in Huocheng of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has just been repaired by architects and craftsmen from the Xinjiang Branch of the Architectural Soc-



The renovated Niujie (Ox Street)

iety of China. It is the Mausoleum of Tuhuluk Timur, a seventh-generation descendant of Genghis Khan, who converted from Lamism to Islam around 1325 and died in 1368.

The mausoleum was built in the late 1300s when Islamic preachers from Arab and Central Asian countries came to Xinjiang along the ancient Silk Road, a trade route from Asia to Europe, and introduced their architectural style. This structure was built in the typical style of Central Asia and Persia. The facade is covered with white, blue and purple glazed tiles that form Arabic lettering and geometrical designs. The mosque nearby has also been opened to Muslims. The Phoenix Mosque in the picturesque lake city of Hangzhou, east China, was opened in 1977 after renovation.

It was constructed during the Tang Dynasty (618-907) by blending Central Asian and Chinese features. Facing east, its gate has a tablet inlaid with Arabic letters and statues.

The Niujie (Ox Street) Mosque in Peking, built in 1996, was reopened in late 1980 after a year of major repairs done by skilled craftsmen who specialise in the restoration of ancient buildings. The Beijing municipal government completely financed this project. During the "Cultural Revolution", part of the floor boards of the buildings were destroyed and it suffered general decay.

The mosque, also a blend of Arabic architectural styles, was originally built by two Arab Muslims who came to preach Islam. Above each of the 27 arched gates in the service hall is in Arabic, an

engraved quotation from the Koran or an eulogy of Mohammed. The mosque can hold more than 1,000 worshippers. Peking has 160,000 Muslims.

The Great Mosque at Huajuexiang in Xi'an, northwest China, was restored last year with 300,000 yuan supplied by the Xi'an municipal government. The entire building has been reinforced and rotting structures such as beams and columns have been replaced with new ones.

This mosque was built in 1392 and apart from the Arabic lettering and the obvious influence of Western Asia in the floral designs, the architecture of the mosque is

mainly Chinese. The buildings in this compound are symmetrically arranged and grouped in courtyards. The minaret is a pagoda with Chinese eaves, and the engraved bats, dragons and unicorns descend from a Chinese rather than Islamic vernacular design. An old painting on one wall shows a map of Mecca, with the Ka'bah in the centre; this was used for teaching.

The Aba Khoja Mausoleum in Kashi of Xinjiang has been repaired, and workers have filled the crevices in the large dome on the building.

The mausoleum is a large architectural complex consisting of the mausoleum and five halls — four for services and one for lectures. Construction started in early 18th century and in the Xinjiang regional architectural style, the buildings have wooden columns supporting closely-spaced beams and flat roofs, adobe vaults and rich surface decorations.

The other renovated historic Islamic buildings include the Guangta Mosque in Guangzhou, built during the Tang Dynasty and one of the biggest mosques on the China coast; the Amin Mosque in Turpan, Xinjiang, built in 1778 in memory of Amin Khoja, the Uygur hereditary head Imam in Turpan; and the Aitika Mosque in Kashi, Xinjiang, constructed in the 17th century.

Al-Haj Muhammad Ali Zhang Jie, President of the Chinese Islamic Association, explained that renovation work is planned on some of the other major Islamic buildings. Quite a number of smaller mosques in China, according to Zhang Jie, have also been repaired and restored since late 1976 with funds raised by Chinese Muslims.

— China features

## Cuba's No. 1 cow

By Lionel Martin  
Reuters

HAVANA — Cuba's champion dairy cow, Ubre Blanca (white udder), has produced 109.5 kilograms weight of milk in 24 hours, a figure Cuban cattle experts describe as a new world record.

The Cuban daily Juventud Rebelde reported that the cow, which lives on an island reputed to be the setting for Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island, set the new mark in three milkings.

Ubre Blanca is three parts Canadian Holstein and one part Cuban Zebu, a breed that can tolerate hot climates and dry spells. She has a fortified diet which gives her between 113,000 and 128,000 calories a day.

Cuban leader Fidel Castro, who visited the cow on Jan. 4, said, "The results achieved by this cow will be beneficial for all of humanity especially for the tropical countries of the Third World."

The Guinness Book of Records says that the British and probably world record milk yield in a day is 89.92 kilograms by a British Friesian, Gardson Minnie, in 1948.

Dr. Arabel Elias, director of the Cuban institute of animal science, who earned his doctorate in Scotland, describes Ubre Blanca as a "wonderfully efficient milk factory."

Cuba's national director of cattle genetics, Merojo Curbelo says "cows like Ubre Blanca are what we dreamed about when we set out almost two decades ago to produce a tropicalised Holstein."

Last July, President Castro visited the cow on Juventud Isle (Isle of Youth), a lush citrus growing island. At the time, the Cuban daily Granma reported that the president, whose father owned a cattle ranch and sugar plantation, recommended a more enriched diet for the cow, which was already producing more than 70 kilograms a day in four milkings.

During that visit, President Castro said "The underdeveloped world of the tropics has never had the privilege of having breeds of dairy cows capable of supplying this indispensable and valuable food (milk) in sufficient quantities."

Cuban cattle experts describe Ubre Blanca as a prize example of

years of scientific cattle breeding. Niurka Prada, vice director of cattle genetics in Cuba says the aim of the Cuban cattle industry was to produce large numbers of "tropicalised Holsteins that give an average of 6000 kilograms of milk in 305 days of lactation."

This month, it was announced that Ubre Blanca had produced over 20,000 kilograms of milk in 265 days.

Ubre Blanca, a black and white cow, is the descendant of some of Canada's finest Holsteins mixed with Cuba's best Zebu.

Her sire was Naranjo Seiling Jupiter, a bull born in Cuba from imported semen from a prize Canadian bull, Seiling Rockman.

Ubre Blanca's mother was the offspring of a Cuban Zebu crossed with the semen of Rosale Signet, a Canadian bull bought by the Cuban government in the early 1960's.

In the early sixties, the Cuban government bought some 10,000 Holstein bulls from Canada. Later, it bought around 35,000 Canadian Holstein heifers and semen from 25 of Canada's best bulls.

Today, Cuba no longer imports bulls or semen. It has about 400 selected Holstein bulls of its own, whose semen is used for artificial insemination. One requisite is that each bull's mother was capable of giving at least 7,625 kilograms of milk during a 305 day lactation period.

Cuba today has approximately five million head of cattle. Three and a half million belong to the government and the rest to private farmers. There are now 93,000 pure Holstein cows and heifers on Cuban farms and more than one million mixed Holstein-Zebu dairy cows.

Government farms in Cuba produce about 900 million kilograms of milk a year compared with less than 200 million a decade ago but Cuba still has to import large quantities of milk products, especially from Canada.

Mr. Curbelo said the main problem was a feed shortage during the dry season from November to April. Cuba has built up production of silage and molasses, torula yeast and citrus pulp are also used in concentrates.

Alfalfa grass has not thrived in Cuba, but the search for a tropical leguminous cattle feed continues.

## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

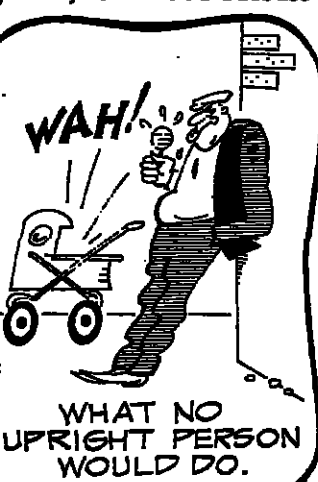
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TANBO

DANGL

CONARY

VAHLED



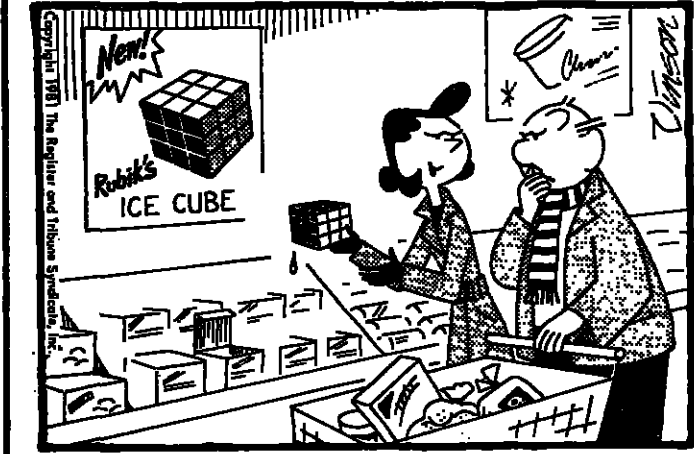
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: 

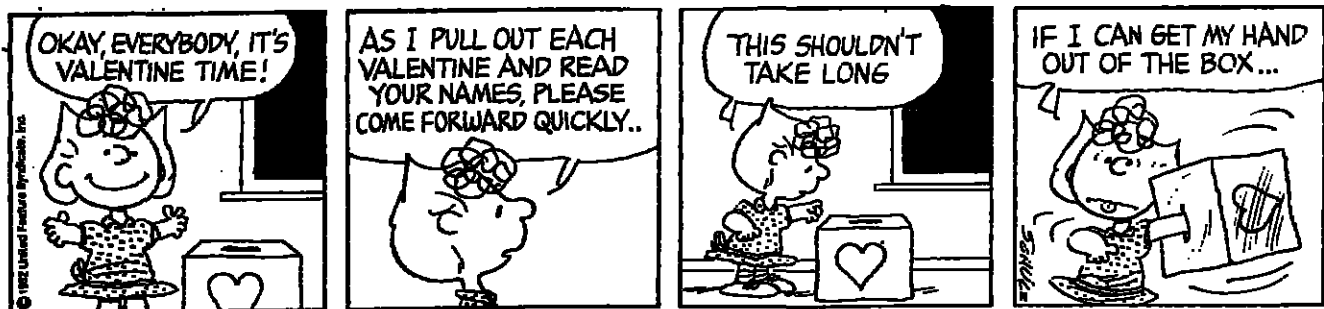
Yesterday's Jumbles: FORGO TEMPO CRAVAT LICHEN  
Answer: What kind of plans was the architect making for him? — TO GET HOME

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Vinson



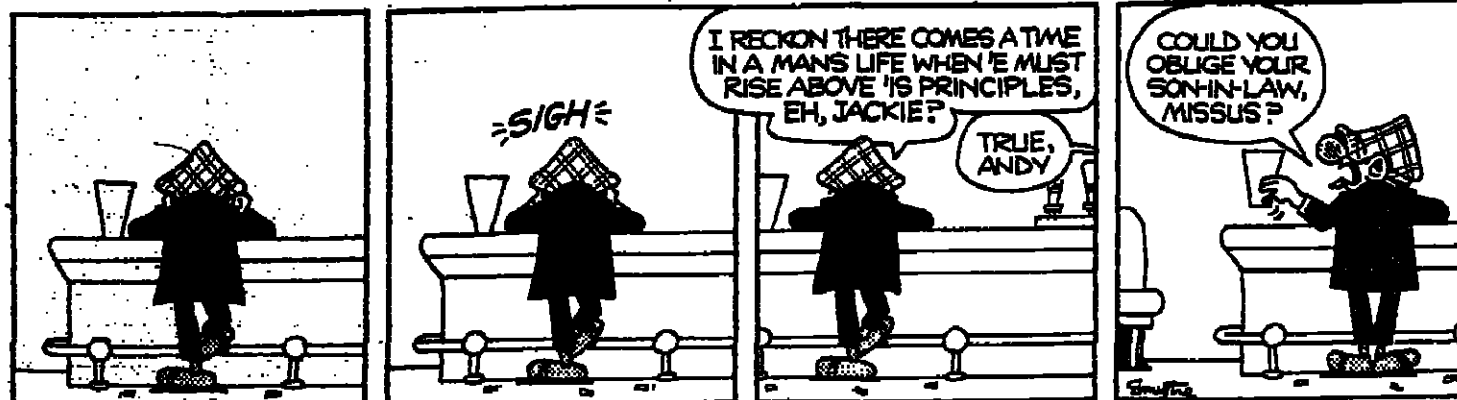
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



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2. Ground floor, consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, modern kitchen, with central heating and garden.

Location: Shmeisani, Al Hussein Youth City area  
Call tel. 62887, Amman

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to be more thoughtful of the future. Try to enter into new agreements which could give you and associates an opportunity to express your talents. Be optimistic.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Using spare time for being with persons you enjoy can add much to your happiness at this time. Use your skills.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Taking time to improve conditions at home is wise. Do some entertaining, but don't invite a troublemaker.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Talk with associates about new ways to improve mutual projects. Don't overlook important correspondence.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good day for expansion, so put your mind to work on projects that could add to your income in the future.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You are magnetic today and can achieve a great deal if you contact the right persons. Strive for increased happiness.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make long-range plans for the days ahead and be sure to talk them over with trusted allies. Obtain the data you need.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) State your aims to a loyal friend and you will get good suggestions on ways to add to your income. Become more popular.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study your position in your line of endeavor and know what should be done in order to become more successful.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Stop wasting time and put those new ideas you have to work instead of procrastinating. Outsiders can be helpful.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Come to a true understanding with those you do business with and much can be gained. Become more efficient.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Clarifying with associates what each of you expects from the other is the best way to proceed at this time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You hardly know where to begin with all the work you have to do, but if you control your temper, all will be fine.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have to be taught early to smile more and gain the goodwill of others. Don't let pride get in the way of progress. Direct the education along lines of governmental work for best results. A good family member in this chart.

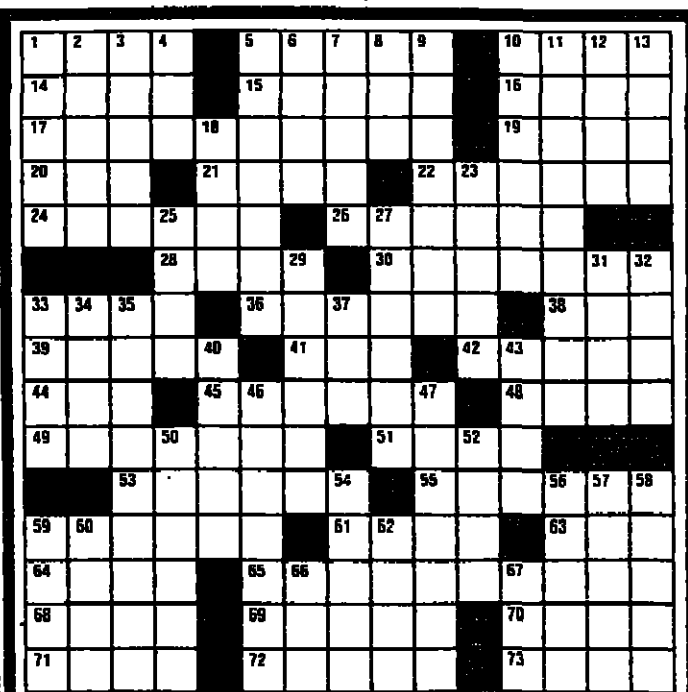
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword by Samuel K. Flegner

|                             |                       |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ACROSS                      | 24 Vinegary           | 53 East                     | 18 Habeas corpus, e.g.         |
| 1 Jack's climbing companion | 26 Pacific island     | 55 Powwow                   | 23 Aftersong                   |
| 5 Confusion                 | 28 Ledger entry       | 61 Greetings!               | 25 Row of seats                |
| 10 Name in tennis           | 30 Altar boy          | 63 Silkworm                 | 27 Copland                     |
| 14 Where Gobi is            | 33 Grattly            | 64 Mediterranean resort     | and Burr                       |
| 15 Marilyn of opera         | 36 Bred               | 65 Ephemeral                | 29 Native of Islam's holy city |
| 16 Timetable, for short     | 38 Sarcastic remark   | 68 Manipulator              | 31 Josip Broz                  |
| 17 "Ain't no behavior" man  | 39 Tocsin             | 70 Repair                   | 32 Mild oath                   |
| 19 Fatigue                  | 41 Navy non-com       | 71 Spooky                   | 33 Legend                      |
| 20 Remote                   | 42 Tony award musical | 72 Indigent                 | 34 Discounted                  |
| 21 Impolite                 | 44 "— Blas"           | 73 Supplicate               | 35 Tough task                  |
| 22 Irene's dancing partner  | 45 Slope              |                             | 37 Monkey                      |
|                             | 48 Footless           | DOWN                        | 40 Obsession                   |
|                             | 49 Home of the Braves | 1 Israeli seaport           | 43 Egotistical                 |
|                             | 51 Indira's attire    | 2 Stern or Singer           | 46 Hat                         |
|                             |                       | 3 Metric measure            | 47 In an implied way           |
|                             |                       | 4 "— Vegas                  | 50 Weapons depot               |
|                             |                       | 5 "Canterbury Tales" author | 52 Croissant                   |
|                             |                       | 6 Cargo space               | 54 "— were the days"           |
|                             |                       | 7 City on the Rhone         | 56 Great excitement            |
|                             |                       | 8 — for the road            | 57 Hippodrome                  |
|                             |                       | 9 Lip or civil              | 58 Young chicken               |
|                             |                       | 10 Stellar                  | 59 Chirney pipe                |
|                             |                       | 11 Swim for a nudist        | 60 River into the Seine        |
|                             |                       | 12 Sandwich                 | 62 "My Love is like —"         |
|                             |                       | 13 Adam's place             | 66 — and cry                   |
|                             |                       |                             | 67 Mischief maker              |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

|             |          |        |
|-------------|----------|--------|
| SAUR        | CHARIE   | DINO   |
| CRUIE       | AMER     | EBON   |
| ADITY       | BITLIE   | EBONY  |
| ADILIA      | CLUE     | ESSEX  |
| PIERODACIL  |          |        |
| SAL         | ARIDADNE |        |
| PLATED      | RTS      | LEIS   |
| LORES       | MOE      | DANSE  |
| LORES       | DOE      | COISIL |
| WANTAIS     | DIR      |        |
| MESODZICERA |          |        |
| SWAMP       | RCIA     | ARMOR  |
| ADONE       | DOERS    | AMMO   |
| LOAM        | OSAKIA   | TEAM   |
| ALITIO      | TENISE   | ETINA  |

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# WORLD

## Pope Paul defends Solidarity

VATICAN CITY (Agencies) — Pope John Paul II received exiled members of Poland's Solidarity labour movement Tuesday and issued one of his strongest defenses yet of the first free labour union in the Soviet bloc, suspended under martial law.

The Polish-born pontiff said the union was a "legitimate" force that had been officially recognised by Polish authorities, and he praised it for refusing to resort to violence "even in today's difficult situation."

Twelve exiled Solidarity mem-

bers were on the 30-member international labour delegation received by the Pope in the Vatican Throne Room. They included Bogdan Chwiski, deputy director of Solidarity's weekly magazine who was in Rome when martial law was declared Dec. 13.

Other delegation members came from France, Belgium, Italy and West Germany.

Recalling his meeting last year with Lech Walesa and other Solidarity members at the Vatican along with a representative of the Polish diplomatic corps in Rome, the Pope said, "The status of the free labour union 'solidarnosc' had been approved and therefore the legitimate existence and specific activities of this labour union were recognised."

The Pope stressed that Solidarity did not have political aims, saying that its creation "shows there is—because there cannot be—no contradiction between this autonomous social existence by workers and the structure of the (Communist) system which appeals to human labour."

"No one is better placed than you, ladies and gentlemen, to see how the problems of 'Solidarnosc' today are not just a Polish affair, but in their origins and effects regard the entire (labour) movement."

He said that Solidarity's present difficulties "cannot allow us to forget that this labour union acquired and still has the character of an authentic representative of workers recognised and confirmed by the organs of power. It is and it remains an autonomous and independent labour union faithful to its initial inspiration which refuses violence even in today's difficult situation."

## DC-3 crashes in Philippines

MANILA (A.P.) — A chartered DC-3 plane carrying Japanese tourists and Filipino escorts crashed into a central Philippine mountain Tuesday and the Philippine News Agency (PNA) said six people were killed.

Several persons were injured but an exact figure was not immediately available because of conflicting reports on the total number of people, including crewmen, aboard the plane.

Officials of a Philippine resort company which sponsored the trip said the Philippine-registered plane carried 26 Japanese passengers, two Filipino guides and three crew members. They said six of them were injured.

But PNA, quoting provincial authorities said there were 36 passengers and crewmen aboard and 30 were injured.

The plane, belonging to a private air company called Trans Air, crashed in thick clouds into a mountain in the coastal town of Pilar in Capiz Province, Panay Island, about 360 kilometres southeast of Manila.

## Murdoch threatens to axe Times

LONDON (A.P.) — A print union leader Tuesday described as "crazy" newspaper publisher Rupert Murdoch's threat to shut down the Times of London and the Sunday Times unless the payroll is slashed by 25 per cent "within days."

"To give us just a few days to agree to 600 redundancies (permanent layoffs) is not on," said Bill Booroff, local secretary of the National Graphical Association, one of the two major print and clerical unions due to be hit hardest.

"Mr. Murdoch is acting crazy about this," he said.

Shares in News International Co., which operates the Times papers and Mr. Murdoch's two other British national newspapers, fell 10 pence (18.5 cents) to 93 pence (£1.72) Tuesday on the London stock exchange.

The drop wiped off £4 million (\$7.4 million) from the company's stock market value.

As management and union officials began negotiations with the future of the prestigious, heavily losing newspapers again in the balance, Times Newspapers Managing Director Gerald Long said Mr. Murdoch's Monday night ultimatum was his last.

"A certain number of union representatives think they have heard this all before and believe that if they wait it will go away," said Mr. Long. "Well, it is not going to go away this time."

Australian owner Murdoch, in a personal letter to all the papers, 2,600 full-time employees, said the newspapers he bought a year ago are in "desperate" financial straits, and demanded in immediate 600 layoffs.

## Jakarta expels Soviet diplomat, considers cut in embassy staff

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia is considering drastic reduction in the number of Soviet embassy staff here, after expelling a diplomat for spying, government sources said Tuesday.

The diplomat, Assistant Military Attaché Lt.-Col. Egorov, has already left Indonesia, a spokesman said. He would not comment on a local press report that the diplomat had been arrested after a member of the Indonesian armed forces passed him a film.

The spokesman said there was a fist fight at the airport between Indonesian security agents and Soviet diplomats as the agents moved in to arrest Alexander Finenko, the Jakarta chief of the Soviet airline Aeroflot, who was seeing off the diplomat.

The diplomats fought to prevent the arrest, he said.

Mr. Finenko, who does not have diplomatic status, is still being held because of "strong indications" that he also was involved in espionage, the spokesman added.

A senior government official, who declined to be identified, told Reuters that in the light of the incident Indonesia was seriously considering a big cut in the Soviet embassy staff of 140, including 40 diplomats.

Western diplomatic sources said they had been told privately that the press report on the colonel's expulsion was essentially correct.

It said he was under surveillance in a Jakarta restaurant when an

army reservist passed him a small camera loaded with film.

The diplomat was arrested as he left the restaurant and the camera and film were confiscated. He was taken to military headquarters for interrogation, but later released.

The following day, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja called in Soviet Ambassador Ivan Shipenko and told him Col. Egorov had 48 hours to leave the country.

Soviet-Indonesian relations have never been good since the staunchly anti-Communist regime of President Suharto came to power in 1965. They deteriorated recently after Moscow Radio broadcast messages referring to the banned Indonesian Communist Party, PKI.

## Reagan wants big buildup of RDF

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — To deter and oppose what the United States views as aggression by the Soviet Union in the Southwest Asia/Arabian Gulf area, President Ronald Reagan wants to vastly increase the size and capabilities of the new U.S. Rapid Deployment Force over a five-year period.

This objective was formally proposed by Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger on Monday in his annual report to Congress covering fiscal years 1983-87 pro-

grammes.

"Recent events have dramatically increased the Soviet Union's access to the Gulf region," the secretary's report said.

Among these events he cited conditions in Iran that might facilitate intrusion of a Soviet military presence, a major military presence by Moscow and its allies in South Yemen and Ethiopia, and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan which "has moved the potential Soviet front line further toward the Gulf."

Meanwhile, he said, Africa has increasingly become "the target of subversion by the Soviets and their surrogates" who are involved in more than 20 countries.

Of particular concern, he added, "is the growing Libyan intervention and the Soviet-Cuban presence in the Horn of Africa."

The defence secretary noted that one-third of the free world's supply of oil is produced in Southwest Asia, making it extremely important to the interests of the United States and its allies.

## Warsaw re-examines union rights

WARSAW (R) — A Polish minister said Tuesday his government was re-examining the right of unions to strike, one of the main gains of Polish workers following nationwide stoppages in 1980.

Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki, in an interview with the PAP news agency, said the government was working on a programme to shape the legal foundations of "socialist renewal," the official term for the reform programme set in motion by the strikes.

However the minister said a draft trade union bill required more "readjustments" to cover

such questions as preventing unions becoming political parties, and union activity among civil servants.

One of the main charges laid against the independent union Solidarity by the Communist authorities was that it exceeded its statutes by becoming a political organisation.

"The issue of strike also requires some rethinking," Mr. Zawadzki was quoted as saying. "The point is to create legal guarantees against the possibility of abusing this right, against transforming it into an instrument of strike terrorism."

## British Rail operates with lone driver

LONDON (A.P.) — A lone train driver broke ranks with 25,000 striking drivers and showed up for work Tuesday, allowing British Rail to operate limited service despite the 13th shutdown in the past four weeks.

But all other trains on the 17,700-kilometre rail network were halted, and the morning commuter rush began before 5 a.m., even earlier than on previous strike days.

Police said main highways into London, which has about one mil-

lion weekday commuters, were clogged by 6 a.m. and emergency parking lots were filled before sunrise.

"It looks like another nightmare day," said a spokesman for the Royal Automobile Club.

### Union snubs mediation

Ray Buckton, leader of the striking Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers, delivered a fresh snub to mediators trying to resolve the dispute over pay and

productivity.

He said he would boycott a meeting by B.R. Chairman Sir Peter Parker and other officials with the independent advisory, conciliation and arbitration service.

Mr. Buckton said through a spokesman he would meet instead with the union's executive committee plotting strategy for further rail disruptions.

B.R. operated a train along a 24-kilometre route between Nottingham and Derby in northern England when an unidentified driver appeared for work. But officials said only two passengers were on the train because commuters were unaware that it would be operating.

However, it marked the first time since the dispute began Jan. 13 that B.R. has managed to operate any service on strike days.

The latest two-day strike came on Tuesday and Thursday instead of the usual Wednesday and Thursday to make it more difficult to get trains back in operation.

The train drivers are striking over B.R.'s refusal to give them a three per cent pay increase without a change in work scheduling.

State-run B.R. reported the dispute has cost £60 million (more than \$111 million) in lost revenue. The British Railways board said it has exceeded its 1981-82 limits on government funding by £50 million.

## 24 killed, 150 survive in JAL crash

TOKYO (R) — Twenty-four people were killed but 150 survived when a Japanese airliner crashed into Tokyo Bay Tuesday after what survivors called an apparent loss of power during a landing approach.

The cockpit of the Japan Airlines (JAL) DC-8 was completely sheared off in the crash and ended up in shallow water with the remainder of the four-engined aircraft resting on its roof.

Police said all the survivors were injured, 78 of them seriously, when the plane hit a sea beacon and smashed into the sea seconds before its planned landing at Tokyo's Haneda domestic airport.

Survivors said the plane, on a flight from the southern city of Fukuoka, seemed to lose power as

it came in over a line of the beacons.

The pilot and co-pilot survived in their sheared-off cockpit but were badly injured.

All except one of the people on the plane were Japanese. The sole foreigner was an official of Korean Airlines, a JAL spokesman said.

JAL said the pilot, Seiji Katagiri, a veteran of 11 years on DC-8s, reported all was normal as he made his final swing across Tokyo Bay for the landing.

Recordings of conversations between Haneda tower and the aircraft conclude with the pilot confirming that he was about to land.

Then the plane's radio went dead and a voice from the tower was heard vainly calling for the crashed aircraft.

Rescuers at the scene said an engine of the DC-8 may have sucked in one of the many seabirds which rest on the approach beacons.

But Stewardess Eriko Ito, 24, who survived with all the other crew members, told reporters she heard no engine sounds to indicate a bird strike.

"The plane was in a normal attitude for landing," she said, adding that she herself was knocked to the floor by the impact of the crash and struggled to her feet as water rushed into the plane.

Fishing boats and rescue craft rushed to the scene and plucked dazed survivors to safety.

Helicopters striking flimsy rafts also took turns lifting off survivors who huddled on the wings of the stricken airliner.

## Peace: A distant dream in Chad

By Susan Linnee  
The Associated Press

N'DJAMENA — Hundreds of returning Chadian refugees have been arrested in the past month causing serious concern among relief officials and suggesting government fears of massive infiltration by supporters of anti-government forces.

There are no figures available on the arrests, but both Chadians and foreign relief officials, who asked not to be named, say several hundred people have been imprisoned in N'Djamena. No charges have been filed.

Although some government officials acknowledge the arrests, it is not clear whether the round-up of persons suspected of supporting rebel former Defence Minister Hissene Habre was instigated by President Goukouni Oueddei or someone else.

Mr. Goukouni's transitional government drove Mr. Habre's forces from N'Djamena in December 1980 with the help of Libyan troops after a 10-month battle for the capital. After keeping the peace for nearly a year, the Libyan troops withdrew in November at Mr. Goukouni's request and were replaced by 3,800 troops belonging to an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) peace-keeping force.

The peacekeepers are from Zaire, Nigeria and Senegal.

The government subsequently decreed an amnesty for all but three Chadians, provided they returned by Dec. 31, 1981. The deadline was later extended.

Mr. Habre and two of his lieutenants were tried in absentia by a military tribunal and sentenced to death.

It is estimated that more than 150,000 Chadians fled to neighbouring Cameroon and Nigeria during the fighting. At least 35,000 remain in Kousséri, across the Chari River in Cameroon.

Refugee officials say they fear the arrests will keep the remaining refugees from returning to Chad. One official, who asked not to be identified, said a complaint had been filed with the government over the treatment of returning refugees.

Many of the refugees are known to sympathise with Mr. Habre for reasons that are as complex as the history of Chad itself. Some estimates, impossible to confirm, say that as many as 60 per cent would like to see the former defence minister play a role in the government.

### Will OAU fight for Goukouni?

Chadian observers, who requested anonymity, say some members of the government — itself a loose coalition of competing factions — are worried that the OAU is seeking some sort of rapprochement between the government and the rebel forces, Forces du Nord (FAN), before a mini-summit Thursday and Friday in Nairobi to discuss the future of the peace-keeping force. The government has said it was willing to talk with the FAN, but not with Mr. Habre.

President Goukouni wants the OAU troops to take an active role in repelling the advances of the FAN in the eastern part of the country. OAU spokesmen, including the Nigerian commander, Gen. Geoffrey Ejigba, have said the troops are to act as a buffer between opposing Chadian factions which have been fighting off and on for years.

But at a news conference during a recent visit here by the OAU, secretary general Gen. Ejigba said the OAU troops would "resist any attempt at infiltration."

### Libyan pullout has helped Habre

Since the Libyan pullout, Mr. Habre and his estimated 4,000 troops have retaken several towns near the Sudanese border as well as Abeche and Oum Hadjem two important towns on the main road west from the Sudan border to N'Djamena. Faya Largeau, a town in Mr. Habre's home region in the far north, also is under FAN control.

There were reports here in the past week of fighting between government and FAN troops in Mangalmé, a town in central Chad east of the provincial capital where OAU troops are based.

The government reacted strongly last week to reports in the French press that the town of Moussoro, 250 kilometres northeast of here on the road



The rebel leader Hissene Habre

to Faya, had "allied" to the FAN.

The president's office issued a statement Friday against what it called "an orchestrated campaign to deform the facts," and said for those who have forgotten "the men and the means that defeated Habre in 1980 were still available."

This is an obvious reference to the Libyans, but there is considerable doubt whether the Libyans actually would intervene again to support Mr. Goukouni.

Travellers arriving here from Moussoro said there had been no change there recently. The president's chief military aide showed a reporter copies of routine administrative messages that had been sent to Moussoro Friday.

### External aid

The French government has been supplying the bulk of financial and military aid to the government since the departure of the Libyans and recently named a career diplomat, Claude Soubeste, to reopen their embassy here.

The U.S. embassy has reopened at the former ambassador's residence with a staff of four headed by Charge d'Affaires John Blane. Mr. Blane had been commuting from Kousséri daily by dugout canoe, but officially established his residence here last week.

The United States is contributing \$12 million worth of material and aid to support the OAU force and food aid through the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. There is, however, no regular U.S. aid programme to Chad.

Until recently the American government had been supplying military aid to Mr. Habre through Egypt and the Sudan. Mr. Habre has consistently denied receiving any outside assistance, saying his forces rely solely on captured weapons and ammunition.

But both the Egyptian and Sudanese governments had publicly acknowledged their support for the rebels.

When Mr. Goukouni visited Khartoum last month, however, President Jafar Numeiri promised him that all aid to the FAN would cease and that Chad and Sudan would move to restore normal relations.

Resentment over U.S. assistance to Mr. Habre is still evident, however, in the ministry of defence here and in other military circles.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### Montazeri attacks Gulf council

BEIRUT (A.P.) — A leading Iranian clergyman on Tuesday expressed regret at the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and accused the Arabian Gulf countries of trying to pressure the fundamentalist regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Tehran Radio reported.

Ayatollah Khomeini's hand-picked heir-apparent, Ayatollah Hussein-Ali Montazeri, said the GCC was formed "upon the prodding and provocation of the United States."

Speaking to a group of foreigners who came to Iran for the third anniversary of the Feb. 11 Islamic revolution, Ayatollah Montazeri referred to the 16-month-old war between Iran and Iraq and said, "If all this armour and manpower was sent to the Israeli border, there would be no sign of Israel left."

### Iranian delegation holds Kremlin talks

MOSCOW (A.P.) — An Iranian delegation headed by Energy Minister Hassan Gafurifard met Tuesday in the Kremlin with Vasily Kuznetsov, an alternate member of the ruling Soviet politburo, the Soviet news agency TASS reported.

It was believed to be the highest level meeting between representatives of the two countries since the 1979 Iranian revolution. TASS said "questions of Soviet-Iranian relations were touched upon," signalling that the two sides had begun a discussion of political matters. There was no mention of how long Tuesday's round of talks lasted, and the other members of the Iranian delegation were not identified.

### Sheikh Sabah named information minister

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah was also appointed information minister under a decree published Tuesday.

Sheikh Sabah has been acting information minister since the present Kuwaiti cabinet was formed in March 1981.

### Syria calls for boycott of U.S.

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria's government-controlled press has called for an Arab economic boycott of the United States because Washington voted against the imposition of sanctions on Israel in the United Nations for the annexation of Golan Heights.

In an editorial the government newspaper Tishrin said the Arabs had to move from reaction to action and added: "It is also necessary for the Arabs to boycott the United States economically."

### Sheikh Khalifa confers with Senator Glenn

ABU DHABI (A.P.) — Maj. Gen. Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed, the crown prince and defence minister of the United Arab Emirates, conferred Tuesday with U.S. Senator John Glenn.

Officials said bilateral relations and the Middle East and Gulf situations were discussed.

The Gulf News Agency said Sheikh Khalifa stressed to the Ohio Democrat "the firm belief of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in the necessity of removing the Gulf area from the sphere of international conflicts."

This was vital, Sheikh Khalifa was quoted as adding, "so that the region may remain an area of security, peace and stability, to undertake its role in contributing to the international community and in stressing development issues, which represent the primary concern of the region's peoples."

### 2 killed in Beirut clashes

BEIRUT (R) — Gunmen shot dead a member of a left-wing militia and a follower of a rival Shiite Muslim group in separate attacks Monday, Beirut newspapers reported Tuesday.

Newspapers published a statement by the left-wing pro-Iraq Baath Party saying that gunmen had killed one of its members in a Beirut suburb as he was returning with other mourners from his mother's funeral.